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**P A P E R S**

**RESPECTING**

**THE LATE HOSTILITIES**

**ON THE**

**NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER OF INDIA.**

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*PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY.*

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
26 February 1846.*

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PAPERS RESPECTING THE LATE HOSTILITIES ON THE NORTH-  
WESTERN FRONTIER OF INDIA.

— No. 1. —

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL of *India* in Council to the SECRET COMMITTEE of  
the EAST INDIA COMPANY.— Fort William, July 2, 1845.—(No. 54.)

(Extract.)

WE take the earliest opportunity of forwarding to you the copy of a minute by the Governor-general, dated the 16th ultimo, relative to the proposed visit of his Excellency to the Upper Provinces during the ensuing cold season. In the arguments contained in the minute, relative to the high expediency, if not necessity, for the presence of the Governor-general in the neighbourhood of our north-west frontier after the close of the rains, we unanimously and entirely concur.

Enclosure in No. 1.

MINUTE by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of *India*.— June 16, 1845.

(Extract.)

As the time has now arrived when preparations will require to be made for the journey of the Governor-general to the Upper Provinces, I consider it most advisable to consult my colleagues before any steps are taken to carry that intention into effect.

Under ordinary circumstances I should have desired, on public grounds, to remain the next winter and summer at Calcutta, in order to have the advantage of the experience and advice of the Council, by which course the usual business of the Government can be transacted with more unity, regularity and general satisfaction than when the Governor-general is separated from his colleagues.

On the other hand, it is clearly my duty to place myself in that position, as regards the exercise of my functions, by which I can most advantageously apply my exertions for the service of the state.

In this, as in every other case, the real question for decision is, whether it is more for the public interests that I should this autumn proceed to the Upper Provinces, or remain at the usual seat of Government.

Between my colleagues and myself there has always existed a most anxious desire, and perfect unison of opinion, that no efforts or precautions should be spared to maintain a Sikh Government in the Punjab as long as it may be possible.

To carry the pacific policy of the Government of India into effect, we have been content to suffer great inconvenience, considerable expense, and some risk, necessarily caused by the presence of a large disorganised Sikh force on the frontier, requiring, on our part, an army to be assembled for the protection of our frontier, and in close contact with that of the Sikhs; I need not enter into the consideration of the various questions of solicitude which are involved, in the proximity of a Sikh army, in a successful state of mutiny, so close upon our frontier.

We have never relinquished the hope that some amelioration may eventually take place, affording the prospect of the re-establishment of a Sikh Government, able to carry on its ordinary functions. We have never abandoned the expectation that, after anarchy and military violence have long prevailed, these disorders, having reached their maturity, might subside, worn out, and exhausted by their own virulence; or that some man of superior capacity and master mind might appear amongst them, able to control this mutinous army, and to re-construct a strong Sikh Government.

I must confess that these hopes have not been strengthened by recent events ; and now that we can, at this season, when all military operations are nearly suspended, deliberately review the political and military condition of the Punjab, I can arrive at no other conclusion than that the state of our relations with that country has become more critical than it has been at any time since Rajah Heera Sing's death.

When the finances of the state shall be found to be insufficient to pay the troops, a state of things may arise at any moment requiring the instant decision of the highest authority on the spot.

The instructions which we may send from Calcutta may be very proper, and applicable to the state of things which may have happened on the frontier ten days before, when the report was made ; and may, when the instructions are received, twenty days after the event, be totally inapplicable.

In ordinary transactions this is an inconvenience, but in the state of the Punjab it is positively dangerous.

I have a firm conviction that the chances of preserving peace will be diminished by the powerless state in which the Government would be placed, by not being able to act with decision and promptitude, and that opportunities would be lost of effecting some good, and of preventing much mischief, if in the state of the Punjab the responsible authority of the Government remains more than 1,000 miles off, at the other extremity of Bengal ; it appears to me, therefore, to be expedient, as a means of averting risk, and of carrying our policy more securely into effect, that the Governor-general should, in the month of October next, proceed to the Upper Provinces, and that the authority should be entrusted to him with which the law enables the Council to invest him, when separated from his colleagues.

Having given my decided opinion that, under existing circumstances, it will be the duty of the Governor-general to proceed to the Upper Provinces in the autumn, I have to request the attention of my colleagues to this subject, at their earliest convenience.

*H. Hardinge.*

I concur, *T. H. Maddock.*

I concur, *F. Millett.*

I concur, *Geo. Pollock.*

As the separation of the Governor-general from the Council requires the sanction of a law, I presume it is proper that I should record my opinion upon the proposition.

I concur, *C. H. Cameron.*

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— No. 2. —

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL in Council to the SECRET COMMITTEE.—Fort William, August 7, 1845.—(No. 63.)

(Extract.)

IN the midst of anarchy, conspiracies for the destruction of conflicting parties, treachery, and debauchery, there is an attempt making at improvement, in the suppression of open rebellion, and in maintaining the peace of the capital, which has not been altogether without success, and the collection of the revenue has been somewhat improved, under the management, able, though corrupt, of Dewan Deena Nath.

Military preparation is also being made with more than usual vigour ; but, notwithstanding this, we can perceive nothing to lead to the expectation of a permanent and strong Government being formed.

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— No. 3. —

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL in Council to the SECRET COMMITTEE.—Fort William,  
September 6, 1845.—(No. 70.)

(Extract.)

WE would request attention to extracts from letters addressed on different dates, during the last month, by Major Broadfoot, to our Secretary.

These extracts, illustrating the present deplorably profligate condition of the Lahore Durbar, cannot fail to impress upon you the almost hopeless expectation of any immediate, or permanent, improvement in the condition of a state, whose rulers abandon themselves to such open and disgusting debauchery, unredeemed by any of those statesmanlike qualities which distinguished the Government of the Maha Rajah Runjeet Sing.

We deem it to be essential for a just understanding of the actual condition of the Lahore Government that these details should be reported; they tend to show the unsatisfactory nature of that Government, and that our relations with a court thus constituted, and an army solely governed by Punchayets, must be in a very precarious state.

We are determined to maintain the pacific course of policy which we have hitherto pursued to the utmost extent of conciliation and forbearance.

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Enclosure in No. 3.

EXTRACTS from LETTERS from the AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL on the North-West Frontier to the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT, illustrative of the Riot and Debauchery now prevalent at the *Lahore* Durbar.

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LETTER, dated June 8, 1845.

ON the 5th the Punchayets agreed to go in a body to the palace, and remonstrate against Jowahir Sing being continued in the Government, and to require that in his stead Deewan Deena Nath, or Bukhshee Bhugut Ram, or Rajah Lal Sing, or the three conjointly, should be appointed to the Vizeership—they did so, and great confusion followed. They had interviews with Jowahir Sing, whom they reproached with breach of faith to them, with drunkenness and incapacity;—they went to the Ranee and insisted on her seeing them herself, which she did; they demanded the dismissal of Jowahir Sing, and the substitution of Rajah Lal Sing, or the others named above. The Ranee referred them to the chiefs, and it was finally settled that, next day, the 6th, Rajah Lal Sing, Deewan Deena Nath, and Bukhshee Bhugut Ram, should go to the cantonments and consult with the Punchayets. The troops demand gratuities, and the Ranee, if she did not help to get up the disturbance, is favourable to its ostensible objects, and the replacement of her brother by Rajah Lal Sing. The latter's sickness revived her tenderness for him, and he has used this skilfully, pretending he is afraid to visit her, as formerly, for fear of Jowahir Sing. This has made her the more eager to renew unrestricted intercourse, and of this eagerness the lover has availed himself before she changes, or grows cool.

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LETTER, dated June 13.

A FORMAL reconciliation has been effected, by the Ranee, between Jowahir Sing and Rajah Lal Sing. She marked her satisfaction by sending each of them a handsome slave girl just received from the Mundee Chief, our neighbour here. Such is Sikh morality in this matter, and taste also, for Lal Sing is one of the Ranee's own lovers.

LETTER, dated June 14.

THE above news reached Lahore on the 11th, but Jowahir Sing and his favourites had been carousing with the new slave girl and other women all the previous night, so that he was too drunk to hold the Durbar, and the Chiefs and Mootusudjees dispersed.

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LETTER, dated June 18.

JOWAHIR SING and Lal Sing were seeking on the 14th to assassinate each other—the former was the aggressor—the cause, the Ranee's increased passion for Lal Sing since he had cholera.

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LETTER, dated June 20.

At the capital, Gholab Sing, Jowahir Sing and Lal Sing, are well engaged in plans to assassinate each other, any two joining for a day against the third.

A paramour of the Ranee has run away with about a lac of rupees worth of her jewels, to the public amusement or scandal, as the public is grave or merry.

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LETTER, dated July 8.

At Lahore they are quiet, drinking and intriguing politically and amorously.

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LETTER, dated August 1.

JOWAHIR SING has finally yielded to the troops, and the Ranee made him do so, but he was drunk at the time, and may change. On the evening of the 28th there was to be a private consultation of Jowahir Sing, Gholab Sing, Rajah Lal Sing and Deewan Deena Nath.

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LETTER, dated August 5.

JOWAHIR SING is always drunk, and has gone the length lately of gross and indecent abuse in Durbar to Bhaee Ram Sing, whose religious character had hitherto prevented such an occurrence in the worst times; he quarrels also with the troops, and, indeed, with all but some low favourites, and Deewan Deena Nath, whose advice, however, as to answering my letter he spurned with reproaches of treachery. I believe he has for some months, and especially for the last two months, formed a drunken design or vision of war with us, after the Dusserah, as a resource to avert from himself the wrath of the army, as a means of finding money to pay them; and, not unskilfully, he tries to make the Sodees, who are very sacred characters, the ground of quarrel—therein he has, however, failed. It is quite impossible, however, to say what may be the issue of dealings with such a drunkard, acting on such troops.

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LETTER, dated August 6.

WERE it not that the consequence of what is now doing at Lahore may be momentous, I should feel inclined half to laugh and half to be ashamed of having anything to do with it. It is essential that the Government should know the exact truth, and in setting before it the kind of people with whom it is now dealing, as with the chiefs of a state, it will be difficult to avoid details unfit for the decency of a despatch. The state of parties is seriously changed; but the cause is, the Ranee's mind having become seriously affected by her excesses. She has become

become stupid instead of clever and lively ; is sometimes for days in a state bordering on fatuity ; and though at times she revives, chiefly when stimulated by drinking, she takes but little concern in the public business, compared with what she used to do, and then is guided chiefly by her low paramours and servants. Now, the remnant of wise men left, hitherto prevented convulsion by their influence with the Ranee, especially the Fakeers and Bhaee Ram Sing ; but this influence is all but gone in the Ranee's present state, so much so, that Bhaee Ram Sing lately sent me a caution against closing a business with the existing government, as it was certain the troops, on their return after the Dusserah, would put to death Jowahir Sing and the Ranee, with her son ; he added, that they would set up Peshora Sing and Rajah Golab Sing, as king and vizier. I never even acknowledge the receipt of such communications ; but in the latest remonstrances, I have, in consequence of this, pointed out that my warnings spring from the Governor-general's friendship, and from consideration of the Maha Raja's tender years. But to proceed : on the 1st, there was no afternoon Durbar, there being a consultation of the principal personages on the English affairs ; it lasted all day, but every man of note was excluded, even Deewar Deena Nath. This council consisted of Jawahir Sing, the Ranee, and three personal attendants, domestics of Jowahir Sing, men of low origin, raised by him, one an old horse-jockey, another lately a Fakeer, and a third still a palace Peon, also Jowahir Sing's *private* Moonshee. After much debate, it was agreed to consult next day the chiefs who were used to such matters ; but it was decided that the Governor-general's letter should be answered."

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LETTER, dated August 6.

THE evening Dawb, of the 2d is in ; Jowahir Sing, the Ranee, and Maha Raja, all drunk, with Raja Lal Sing ; held no Durbar on the 2d ; the consultation all forgotten ; they went out to the Shaliman Garden. My letter arriving, my vakeel carried it to the Shaliman, and sent word it was emergent : they refused to see him or it ; and told him to come when they were at leisure.

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LETTER, dated August 7.

THOUGH the effects of the forenoon debauch were not gone off, the contents of the letter produced a dead silence, and after a time, an answer that the letter would be deliberated on, and answered without delay. This effect was produced by the warnings given not to be misled by foolish rumours.

On the 3d, there was no very marked carousing, and much debating ; so I suppose a day or two will bring some answer or other.

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LETTER, dated August 8.

SIRDAR JOWAHIR SINGH and his party, after abstaining nearly a day from drinking to deliberate on my letter, made an excuse of heavy rain on the 3d ; to set out with his favourites and some generals on elephants, each supplied with a bottle of brandy ; they returned drunk, held no Durbar, and listened to no business ; but sending for dancing girls, Jowahir Sing dressed himself as a dancing girl, and danced with the rest.

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LETTER, dated August 10.

ON the 7th, the deliberations were to be renewed, if deliberations they can be called. The Ranee is passive, Jowahir Singh drunk and mad, referring to his drunken companions, who recommended the conquest of India, &c. &c. ; and on the other hand, the whole of the men of consideration urge on him the necessity of making matters smooth with the English.

## — No. 4. —

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL to the SECRET COMMITTEE.—On the River Ganges,  
off Monghyr, 30 September 1845.—(No. 2.)

(Extract.)

THE forbearance of the Government of India has been carried to an extent beyond that which has been customary. Every military precaution has, however, been taken ; advice and warnings have been repeatedly conveyed to the Lahore Government in the plainest language ; even the risk of giving offence by such language has been incurred, rather than fail in the essential point of clearly defining the nature of our policy, and of having that policy well understood. I am convinced that our desire to see the Maha Rajah's government re-established on a basis of independence and strength, is well known to the most influential and leading chiefs. Their personal interests, endangered by the democratic revolution, so successfully accomplished by the Sikh army, may induce those chiefs to exert all their efforts to compel the British Government to interfere ; but these attempts, and any danger resulting from them, will be attributable, not to our forbearance, but to their personal fears for life and property.

You may be assured that, whilst I shall omit no precautions, and be prepared for any event, I shall persevere in the direct course I have hitherto pursued, of endeavouring by moderation, good faith and friendly advice, to avert the necessity of British interference by force of arms in the affairs of the Punjaub.

## — No. 5. —

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL to the SECRET COMMITTEE.—On the Ganges,  
proceeding to Barr, 1 October 1845.—(No. 4.)

(Extract.)

THERE seems to be very little doubt that General Chutter Singh Attarecuala did, after much hesitation, enter into the views of the Wuzzeer Jowahir Singh, and cause the Koonwur Peshora Singh to be put to death on his way from Attock to Lahore.

The leading men at Lahore expect that this event will so greatly excite the indignation of the regular troops around Lahore, as to induce them to rise against the minister Jowahir Singh. The minister, to ward off the blow, is represented as being determined to bring about a collision with our troops on the frontier, and had given orders for three brigades of infantry to be prepared to march towards the Sutlege.

On the 12th September, it would further appear that the leading chiefs met Bhaee Ram Singh, in concert with them, and, in open Durbar, made a solemn and bold remonstrance against the course of policy pursued by Jowahir Singh in his recent relations with the British Government. In his address, he openly and fully admitted that, in the existing discussions with our Political Agent, the right to resist the Durbar's pretensions was clearly on the side of the British ; that the Minister was, by his orders, violating all the customary rules by which their intercourse with the British authorities had hitherto been regulated ; and that these attempts to set our authority at defiance had been met, on our part, in a spirit remarkable for its moderation and forbearance.

It is understood that the Minister agreed to retrace his steps, and that letters apologizing for the past would be immediately addressed to the Political Agent.

During the night of the 12th September, the Minister, having been engaged, according to custom, in hard drinking, first heard of Peshora Singh's disappearance and probable death ; he instantly resolved to persevere in his course of precipitating collision with the British troops on the frontier.

This determination was met by renewed remonstrances, and it would appear that Bhaee Ram had caused the news of the death of Peshora Singh to be reported to the troops, and that the party adverse to Jowahir Singh were acting with boldness and energy to defeat the desperate resolution of the Minister ; the latter continuing to declare that he would gratify the Sikh army by leading them against the English, rather than die the death of a dog at Lahore.

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The impression made on my mind is, that there will be no attack or violation of our frontier by the Sikh forces. Their anger against the Minister for causing the assassination of Peshora Singh, contrary to their injunctions signified to the Minister and to the General, by sending their Panchayets to Chuttur Singh's camp for the prince's protection, will probably induce them, on that pretence, to bring about a revolution at Lahore, putting Jowahir Singh to death, and, if the proscription extends to the Regent and her son, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, in that case the child Shah Deo, the son of the late Maharajah Shere Singh, will be declared the sovereign of the Punjaub.

The regular force at Lahore, on the 12th September, does not amount to 15,000 men. The larger proportion of the army would not have returned from furlough until the beginning of October. Assuming that the Sikh troops are desirous of being led against the English, an assumption more than doubtful, their present state of inefficiency is too palpable to encourage them to undertake such a risk at the bidding and under the command of a minister who at this moment is an object of their hatred and contempt, and whose anti-English policy has been publicly denounced in Durbar as fatal to the State, by the most influential chiefs.

For these reasons, I do not expect any immediate rupture; at the same time, after such decisive proofs of the hostile intentions of the Maharajah's minister, it will be prudent not to relax in those precautionary measures which, in concurrence with my colleagues, I considered it expedient to adopt in the course of last spring, when the frontier stations were reinforced by European and native troops.

I shall pursue my journey to Allahabad, and thence to Agra, according to my original intention on leaving Calcutta, not deeming it expedient or necessary to accelerate it, and you may be assured that no efforts shall be wanting to repress all manifestations of hostility against the Sikhs, should any such be displayed, by patiently and firmly carrying out, to the utmost extent of forbearance, the pacific policy of the Government.

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— No. 6. —

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL to the SECRET COMMITTEE.—Agra, 23 October 1845.  
(No. 5.)

(Extract.)

THE result anticipated by me in my letter of the 1st instant has taken place. The Sikh soldiery having formally called the late Minister Jowahir Sing to account for the destruction of Koonwur Peshora Sing, and for his other misdeeds, put him to death on the 21st September.

The circumstances under which the destruction of Jowahir Sing was accomplished are related in Major Broadfoot's despatch of the 26th ultimo, a paper which cannot be perused without much interest.

As I expected, the violent removal of Jowahir Sing has not led to any circumstances likely to bring about a collision with us, or to compromise the nominal Government at Lahore in its relations with the British power.

On the contrary, the disposition of the remaining chiefs appears evidently to be to maintain, as far as possible, the former relations with us, and to make atonement for the unfriendly acts of the late Jowahir Sing; while the soldiery, the openly-avowed administrators of the Government, though they talk largely of their intentions with regard to our army, show plainly, by their acts, they are fully aware that any attempt to force hostile measures upon us must be an act which would at once seal their own destruction.

The Dusserah festival has passed without carrying with it further convulsions or bloodshed.

The state of affairs, however, cannot fail to exhibit the hopelessness of our seeing a permanent government established in the Punjaub out of the elements that now exist there, capable of conducting the administration of the country, and reducing the army to a state of subordination and control.

The Ranee has been declared Regent, and at present carries on the government, if such it can be called, at the dictation of the Panchayets of the army.



No Minister has yet been nominated, and it seems doubtful whether the Ranee's favourite, Raja Lall Sing, or Rajah Golab Sing, may be the next person called to that ill-omened distinction; probably the former will be the first nominated, as the very deeply-laid schemes of Golab Sing appear hardly yet ripe for his accession, though there can be little doubt that eventually he looks to acquiring full power in the Punjaub, and entertains the hope, that he may be able, with better success than his nephew, Heera Sing, to reduce the army within the limits of its legitimate duties.

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Enclosure in No. 6.

The AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL on the North-West Frontier to the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of *India*.

(Extract.)

Camp, Simla, 26 September 1845.

THE troops continued on the 18th and subsequent days to maintain the same attitude as before, perfect order among themselves and strict discipline towards the city and its neighbourhood. They pitched their camp at the plain of Mujan Meer, on the Ferozepore side of Lahore, where the Puchayets held their nightly meetings, and in the morning issued the orders determined on, under the designation belonging to the Sikh sect, before Runjeet Singh became a monarch, viz., the Khalsa Punth, (Khalsajee da Punth). They formally assumed the government, and sent letters bearing their seal, inscribed merely with the name of God, to all local officers, military leaders and members of the Durbar, requiring their presence and obedience. They sent similar letters to the Ranee, requiring her to join their camp with her son, and to deliver up her brother and the murderers of Peshora Singh, if he were really dead. The Ranee justified his death, which her brother had denied. The troops answered that her admission proved it, and required her to choose between giving him up or sharing his fate with her sons.

In such negotiations were passed the intermediate days. Sirdar Jowahir Sing trusted to holding the fort with his new levies and the artillery, of which the superior officers were much in his favour; but he found that, including the Englishman, or, as he himself says, the American Colonel Gardener, the troops and their officers were ready to obey the summons of the troops, and to join their camp; he now began to think of escape, and laboured in every way to gain time and conciliate the levies, that they might at least connive at his flight.

On the 19th he and the Ranee sent Deewan Deena Nath, Faqueer Noor-ood-deen, and Sirdar Ultur Singh Kaleewala, to urge the troops to return to their obedience on account of the danger of English invasion, &c. The troops immediately made them prisoners, releasing Noor-ood-deen, whom they sent to warn the Ranee that the 20th was the latest day to which the option of surrendering her brother would be left to her; that this delay was only given to spare the city the miseries of a siege of the fort; and that she and her son would pay with their lives the penalty of such siege, if their obstinacy made it necessary. At the same time, under the seal of the Punth, they required the troops in the fort to take care that no one escaped, and they posted guards at each gate of the city for the like purpose. Fakeer Noor-ood-deen, having fulfilled his mission, was honourably dismissed; the other prisoners were insulted, threatened and derided by the soldiery.

On the night of the 20th, Sirdar Jowahir Sing made great presents and greater promises to his troops, giving one General half a lack of rupees to facilitate his escape. They allowed him to reach the gate of the fort, where the guard peremptorily forbade him to go further, saying, that such were the orders of the Khalsa Punth. The Sirdar returned to his house in despair.

In the afternoon of the 21st, it was announced that four battalions had left the camp to destroy all in the fort, of which the garrison, with all the artillery and generals, had marched to the camp of Mujan Meer. Immediate departure for the camp was announced to be the only chance of safety. The Sirdar, his sister, and her son, with all the members of Durbar who had not already gone to the camp, now mounted on the state elephants, and proceeded to join the troops, their tents having been already sent on. The four battalions which they met

turned

turned back in silence and escorted them to the camp. When they arrived there it had become dark. The Ranee, the Maharajah and their immediate attendants, except the slave Mungla, were conducted to their tents by the troops, which ran tumultuously to them from every part. Sirdar Jowahir Singh was put to death in his howdah, by innumerable wounds of swords and muskets, and his body thrown out on the ground. Two of his leading associates, Bhyar Chutter, a door-keeper, and Bawa Ruttun Singh Bedee, a chabrook sower (a horse-jockey), were also put to death, as well as some orderly horsemen, much consulted on state affairs by the Sirdar. Of the rest of his attendants, most escaped in the dark. Rajah Lal Singh was made a prisoner, as also Sirdar Jewun Singh, a man of low station, a native of Majecto, but for some years a Hindoo Faqueer, in Rohilcund. Mungla, the slave, was also imprisoned, as well as a few others of less note. Sirdar Lal Singh Mararuja, who was designated to command the expedition against the English, fled, and is believed to have crossed the Sutledge. He was, on Heera Singh's death, only a risaldar of orderly horse, and raised by Jewahir Singh first to be a General and then a Sirdar, with a view sometimes of going as a special ambassador to the English, and sometimes of commanding an army to invade them. General Mehtal Singh Majeetea, and others of that family, lately leaders at the Durbar, are in concealment, and orders were sent to bring Lal Singh Adawlavee a prisoner from the Sutledge bank opposite to Ferozepore. Thus the whole of the members of the late government were either slain, imprisoned or fugitives.

On the morning of the 22d, the Ranee, who has still great influence with the troops, reproached them for the death of her brother, and threatened to destroy herself and her son. The Panchayet released Deewan Deena Nath and Ultur Singh Kaleewala, with orders to sooth the Ranee. After some time, she and her son, and their attendants, came out to where the body of Jewahir Singh was lying almost cut to pieces. The Ranee and her women broke out into violent lamentations, which moved the soldiers so much that they permitted her and her son to return to the fort, carrying with her the Sirdar's body. They also allowed Deewan Deena Nath and Sirdar Ultur Singh Kaleewala to accompany her.

The body was carried, first to the fort, and then to the burning place, where, amidst a great concourse of people, four of the Sirdar's wives were burned with it. The crowd was so great on the way from the fort, that they broke the order of the procession, and two companies of sepoys on duty with it, during the confusion, plundered the Sirdar's wives of all the jewels and ornaments with which they were decked for the occasion, and which were intended for distribution to Brahmins and others at the pile. Suttees are sacred, and receive worship; their last words are considered prophetic, their blessing eagerly sought for, and their curses dreaded. Deewan Deenanath, the Ranee, the Maharaja and others prostrated themselves before them, and obtained their blessing. This was repeated at the pile by Deewan Deenanath, and by the Ranee, and her sowree by proxy. The Suttees blessed them, but cursed the Sikh Punth. At the pile they were asked the fate of the Punjab, and declared that, during the present year, its independence would cease, that the Sikh sect would be conquered, the wives of the Sikh soldiery be widows, and the country desolate; but that the Ranee and her son would live long and happily, and the Maharaja continue to reign. These prophecies made a great impression on the superstitious multitude, and I mention them on that account, and because they doubtless express the opinions of persons about the Durbar.

At noon of the 22d my latest letters left Lahore; a company of infantry had arrived at the fort to demand Deewan Deenanath and Sirdar Ultur Singh Kaleewala, but with what intent was not known. The troops had that morning put Raja Lal Singh in irons, as having dishonoured the Ranee "the mother of all Sikhs." They had also made Deewan Deenanath announce, in their name, to all governors and officers the death of Jowahir Singh, and had consented to do the same to the Vakeels with me; but they had forbidden any communication directly to me, saying that in future no letter to the English was to be written till the army had deliberated on its contents. They declared, however, that they desired peace, but that if troops marched from our stations to Loodianah and Ferozepore, they would march too; if not, that each power should keep its own territory in peace.

They give out that Raja Gholab Singh is to have the Wuzeership, only on condition of increasing their pay, and making a considerable donation; but till

the party of chiefs which is moving them through the Punchayets, shall decide on its next step, little reliance is to be placed on what they may say. For the present, however, there is no recognized head of the Government except the Punchayets of the army, which have not for some days used the name of the Maharajah at all; and the voice of the troops was, on the 22d, for remaining in this state till the Dusserah, when they propose to nominate a Government to carry on ordinary business under the Punchayets. They have named one of the minor Sirdars, Mujan Pirthee Singh, a relation of the Jummoo family, who has, without appearing, been deep in the intrigues of the last few months.

—No. 7.—

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL to the SECRET COMMITTEE.—Camp, Muttra,  
November 6, 1845.—(No. 8.)

(Extract.)

THE Ranee continues to carry on the Government in her own name as regent for her son; she consults alternately Dewan Dina Nath and Bhaee Ram Sing, with Rajah Lall Sing, and endeavours to play off the one against the other, while she, with the concurrence of the army, governs in person as the army pleases.

She is said to have shown much spirit and energy on more than one occasion lately; and to have laid aside to a great extent all debaucheries with her veil; she now appears openly to her troops, and in public generally; and has been leading a more regular life, desiring that it may be thought she devotes herself to state affairs.

In the meantime dissensions are beginning to show themselves amongst the troops; Courts's brigade having divided itself into two parties, with separate interests.

The small amount of money remaining in the treasuries is becoming notorious; and many excesses have been committed by the troops on their return from leave. Two generals have been beaten, and turned out of the camp, and demands made on the Ranee for generals of the troops' own selection and nomination.

Sirdar Tej Sing has returned from Peshawar, and is intriguing on his own account, while Rajah Golab Sing continues to strengthen himself, and to watch events. He has lately entertained a large number of Affghan troops. Confidential agents, with overtures from different parties, have been endeavouring to open communications with the agent, who, as before instructed, hears what every person has to say to him, but gives no sort of encouragement to any one.

—No. 8.—

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL to the SECRET COMMITTEE.—Camp, Delhi,  
November 18, 1845.—(No. 9.)

(Extract.)

No material change in the state of parties or affairs at Lahore has taken place.

The Ranee, taking with her the young Maharaja, went in person to Umritsir, to endeavour to induce the Killedar at Govindgurh to make over to her a part of the treasure there, to meet the demands of the troops for their pay.

After much discussion and intrigue 20 lacs of rupees were promised, whereof 10 lacs were placed at the Ranee's disposal.

Before the remaining 10 lacs could be obtained, news arrived from Lahore that

that the troops there had given out that the Ranee and young Maharaja had absconded, and that preparations were in forwardness for proclaiming the infant son of the late Shere Sing Maharaja, and for appointing Rajah Golab Sing minister.

This caused the Ranee and her party to return forthwith to Lahore, where they are said to have arrived just in time to arrest the progress of these proceedings; and her presence and energetic behaviour appear to have restored her influence for the time.

The 10 lacs brought from Govindghur have been made over to the pay department; and the arrangements by assignments, &c. which the Ranee was making, would, it was thought, enable her to meet the present demands of the troops.

I send the copy of an official communication (secret) which I have made to the Commander-in-Chief, relating to commissariat arrangements for a portion of the army stationed on the frontier during the present season. My reasons for making these arrangements are contained in the letter to his Excellency.

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Enclosure in No. 8.

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL to the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. — Agra, October 24, 1845.

(Extract.)

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that, on or before the 12th of November arrangements will have been made by which the commissariat department will be prepared to equip nearly two-thirds of the force at, and in advance of, Meerut, with the necessary means of marching at the shortest notice.

The extent to which it may be expedient to be prepared with this description of equipment must always be dependent on contingent events, which fluctuate, in an unsettled Government like that of Lahore, in a manner which defies all ordinary calculations of probable results.

In the present state of our relations with the Lahore Government, your Excellency is aware that I do not anticipate the probability of any emergencies arising which can require the army, under your Excellency's orders, to take the field this autumn.

Nevertheless, having to deal with a mutinous Sikh army, which has usurped the functions of the Government, and whose caprice may, at any time, force on a rupture with our forces on the frontier, I have deemed it advisable to be prepared with the means of movement to the extent noted in the margin;\* and as it is desirable that the arrangement should be made on the most economical scale, the whole will be hired at the halting rates.

If, as I expect, the tone of the Lahore Durbar should continue to be more friendly, as has been the case since Sirdar Jowahir Sing's death, I shall be anxious, according to events, gradually to diminish the scale of the present preparation, which, as before, is strictly of a defensive character.

No provision has been made for the baggage animals of the European officers, according to the decision of the Government of India last year. The number required would probably exceed 1,200 camels.

Lieutenant-colonel Parsons, the Deputy Commissary-general, will be instructed to communicate with your Excellency on this subject, and will postpone his usual tour of inspection for one month.

- \* 7 Troops of Horse Artillery.
- 6 Companies Foot Artillery.
- 4 Light Field Batteries.
- 2 Regiments of Dragoons.
- 3 Regiments of Light Cavalry.
- 5 Regiments European Infantry.
- 13 Regiments Native Infantry.
- 6 Companies Sappers and Miners.
- 2 Regiments Irregular Cavalry.

— No. 9. —

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL to the SECRET COMMITTEE.—Camp, Umballa,  
December 2, 1845.—(No. 15.)

(Extract.)

I LEFT Delhi on the 19th ultimo, making the usual marches towards Kurnaul and Umballa, with the intention of meeting the Commander-in-Chief at the latter place, who was on his way to inspect the troops at Meerut, Delhi and other districts.

On the 22d November I received from Major Broadfoot the official despatch dated the 20th November, detailing the sudden intention of the Sikh army to advance in force to the frontier, for the avowed purpose of invading the British territories.

The letter of the 20th was succeeded by a private communication of the following day, stating the same facts, and enclosing news, letters and papers of intelligence received from Lahore, which professed to give an account of the circumstances which have led to the present movement, and which would appear (if these papers are to be depended upon) to have originated with the Ranee, and certain of the Sirdars, who felt the pressure of the demands of the army to be so urgent, and its present attitude and temper so perilous to their existence, that they desired to turn the thoughts of the troops to objects which might divert their attention from making extortionate demands for higher pay, by employing their energies in hostile operations against the British Government.

The precautions already adopted to provide against the possibility of our forces being unprepared to meet any movement of the Sikh army this season, and the arrangements made by the Commander-in-Chief on the receipt of Major Broadfoot's intelligence, rendered it, in my opinion, unnecessary to allow these reports of invasion to make any change in my movements. I arrived on the 26th at Kurnaul, where the Commander-in-Chief met me, having proceeded from Umballa by Dak, returning to his camp the same evening; on the same day I was also joined by Major Broadfoot.

I had the satisfaction of concurring in all the orders which his Excellency had given, to hold the troops in readiness to move at the shortest notice, and in the instructions which he had sent to the officers in command of the stations at Ferozepore and Loodiana. The force at the former post consists of one European regiment, seven regiments of native infantry, two regiments of native cavalry, and 24 field guns, exclusive of heavy ordnance. The force at Loodiana consists of one regiment of Europeans, five regiments of native infantry, one regiment of native cavalry, and two troops of horse artillery.

After a full and satisfactory consultation with his Excellency, and taking into consideration the improbability of the Sikh army crossing the Sutlege, I determined that no movement should be made towards the river by the forces from Umballa and Meerut, and I postponed, for further consideration with his Excellency, any change in the present distribution of the troops; eventually some alterations will be made, which, when they have been finally determined upon between me and the Commander-in-Chief, will be reported to you. At the present moment his Excellency coincides with me that no forward movement is required.

In the midst of much hesitation and irresolution, the enterprise ordered by the Sikh Government does not appear to have been formally abandoned; the intelligence received by Major Broadfoot on the day of his joining my camp showed that three brigades of the Sikh force had actually left Lahore a few miles in advance, to be followed the next morning by three other brigades, including one of artillery. This was on the 24th ultimo. The intelligence received from that date has been communicated to me by Major Broadfoot each day, as it arrives.

It is said they intend, in reply to Major Broadfoot's remonstrance, to allege that the fact of our having collected so large a force, with all the munitions of war, on the frontier, is the cause of the concentration of their forces on the Sutlege; that they intend to demand the reasons of our preparations; to insist on the surrender to the Lahore Government of the treasure which belonged to the late Raja Soocheyt Sing; the restoration by the Raja of Nabha of the village of Mowran, escheated by the Raja, and the escheat confirmed by us; and henceforth the free passage of their troops into the Lahore possessions on this side the Sutlege.

I need

I need only remark, on the first and most essential point, that the Sikh army did in the beginning of last January prepare to move to the Sutledge. The political agent remonstrated, and the troops were withdrawn; the reason then assigned for the movement being the same as that now intended to be brought forward, namely, the state of our military preparations on the frontier. The Governor-general in Council, in a despatch to Major Broadfoot of the 25th January\* 1845, entered into very full explanations, which were conveyed to the Lahore Vakeel.

The Government of India, through its Political Agent, has more than once complained of the inconvenience and expense of being obliged to retain so large a British force on the frontier, in consequence of the ungovernable misconduct of the Sikh army,—a fact well known and never contradicted by the Lahore Government.

As regards the past, it is clear that no cause of complaint has been given by the Government of India. If it should be asserted that our military preparations this autumn have given offence, the assertion is equally unfounded, and is a mere pretext for hostile proceedings which have originated in the political weakness and the internal dissensions of the Lahore Government, and, above all, in their desire to be released, on any terms, from the terror which the ferocity of their own troops has inspired. The proof is to be found in the fact that, at the time these disorderly movements commenced, no additional British troops had reached our frontier stations. The additional regiment of native infantry, destined for the reinforcement of Ferozepoor, had not arrived. At Loodiana, one of the two regiments of native cavalry had actually marched for Sinde before it was relieved, leaving that post, as it is at present, with one regiment, instead of the usual complement of two regiments of cavalry. At the other stations no alterations had been made, and the troops which had marched were peaceably engaged in completing the annual reliefs according to custom at this season.

I have given these details to show the hollow pretences of such assertions if they should be made.

I do not believe that this alleged grievance, or any of the other demands, will be made, or, if made, that they will be pressed, but I need not say that they will and must be resisted.

Such is the state of affairs at the present moment, and, although my conviction is strong that the Sikh army will be deterred from acts of aggression on account of the state of our military preparation, yet it is by no means impossible that we may be forced at any moment into war, and that operations on a very extended scale may be immediately necessary.

For this alternative I have made all preparations. Orders will be despatched to bring up from stations in the rear of Meerut the additional forces noted in the margin,\* which, with the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief, will be cantoned, with the exception of the European artillery, at or near Kimna, 28 miles from Loodiana, and 10 miles in advance of Suhind. This intention will not be divulged at the present moment, pending events at Lahore, and no step will be taken calculated to excite alarm which in prudence can be dispensed with. The Commissariat arrangements are nearly complete, on a scale adapted for defensive purposes, enabling the forces to march in any direction, at the shortest notice.

My views and measures will be anxiously directed to avoid a recourse to arms as long as it may be possible. On this point my determination is fixed. At the same time it is very apparent, from the general aspect of affairs, that the period is fast approaching when further changes will take place at Lahore, and that the weak Government of the regent will be subverted by the violence of the troops, instigated by the intrigues of the party favourable to the Raja Golab Sing.

Up to the present hour, no act of open hostility has been committed.

I shall not consider the march of the Sikh troops in hostile array towards the banks of the Sutledge as a cause justifying hostilities, if no actual violation of our frontier should occur. The same privilege which we take to adopt precautionary measures on our side must be conceded to them. Every forbearance shall be shown to a weak Government struggling for assistance against its own soldiers in a state of successful mutiny.

I have

\* 4 Companies of European Artillery from Cawnpore.  
1 Troop of European Horse Artillery.  
4 Regiments of Native Cavalry.  
5 - ditto - - Native Infantry.

\* The letter referred to is the next in this collection.

I have no cause to doubt the loyalty of our admirable native army, but I have every reason to believe that endeavours have been systematically made, on a very extensive scale, to tamper with them; that promises of promotion and reward have been lavishly made; and that their religious prejudices have been forcibly appealed to.

Some chiefs of influence on this side, and with estates on both sides of the river, are anxious to come forward to prove themselves unconnected with the present movement against us, and to evince their adherence to our interests. The answer I have desired may be given to them is, that we do not anticipate that the Sikhs will proceed to unprovoked hostilities; but that, should such be the case, the parties who have estates on our side the Sutledge, and prove by their conduct their true adherence to the British Government, will be protected from any consequences to which such conduct might render them liable on account of their position in the Punjaub.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the ability, energy and sound judgment displayed by Major Broadfoot in the course of these proceedings.

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• LETTER referred to in No. 9.

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S Agent.

Sir,

Fort William, 25 January 1845.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the copy of your letter of the 15th instant,\* addressed to the Commander-in-Chief, on the subject of the alarms which prevailed at Lahore when you wrote, and the movement of troops towards the Sutledge, in consequence of certain rumours of orders alleged to have been issued by the Commander-in-Chief at Umballa.

2. In the absence of information of the orders which may have been given by the Commander-in-Chief, and which probably his Excellency could not have avoided giving, the Governor-general in Council is disposed to attribute this manifestation of alarm in some measure to the successful intrigues of the party of Gholab Singh at Lahore, which party, by detaching a portion of the Sikh army towards the Sutledge, would weaken its efforts, then about to be directed in operations against that Rajah.

3. Another cause which may have had some weight in the above movement, may be the anxiety of the Lahore Government to get rid of an army which is more formidable to its friends than its enemies, from the immediate vicinity of the seat of Government; and it may be convenient to ascribe this movement to the orders for military preparations issued at Umballa.

4. Be this as it may, the Governor-general in Council desires me to refer you to the letter, Secret Department, of the 10th instant, addressed to the Commander-in-Chief, of which a copy was sent with my Despatch of the same date, No. 17, and to beg you forthwith to state to the Durbar the exact truth, as follows:

5. That a barrack for a European regiment of infantry had for a length of time been ordered to be constructed at Ferozepore, of which the foundations are already laid; that the Governor-general in Council, perceiving during the autumn the state of weakness in which the Government of the Maharajah had been for some time, under his Highness Wuzer Rajah Heera Singh, had postponed to give orders for the completion of this building, in order that no question might arise, exciting any doubt or jealousy of our intention, on the part of the Government of the Maharajah or of the Sikh army.

6. That the British force stationed at Ferozepore has remained of the same strength as before, notwithstanding the recent violent proceedings of the Sikh army against its own Government, which conduct it is unnecessary now to comment upon, otherwise than to repeat that it is conduct utterly repugnant to British feeling and British policy; and that this army has become so notoriously beyond control, that the Governor-general in Council, always anxious to preserve the tranquillity of the Sikh states under his protection, will, under existing circumstances, now proceed to complete the buildings at Ferozepore according to his original

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\* This letter is the next in this collection.



original intention, and also to reinforce that post by an additional force of native infantry.

7. You are requested to impress on the Vakeel, that the same forbearance has been shown since the death of the Wuzeer Rajah Heera Singh, in order to evince the friendly feeling of the Governor-general in Council towards the Maharajah, in proof of which you will advert to the sentiments expressed in the Governor-general in Council's letter to your address, and which you were desired to convey as from yourself to the Vakeel of the 15th instant, stating that if any attempts be made by violent proceedings to bring about any change, such as the army proclaiming Peshwa Sing as successor to his Highness the Maharajah, whom the British Government has recognized, that you would not feel yourself justified in recognizing, without special orders, a chief whose power had been acquired by such means.

8. You will observe to the Vakeel that, in despite of the friendly conduct of the Governor-general in Council, a portion of the Sikh army has been moved towards the Sutledge, on the pretext of rumours from the cantonments of Umballah; and you will say, that the Governor-general in Council advises the Maharajah's Government to disregard rumours and newspaper reports, over which the Governor-general in Council exercises no control.

9. You will impress upon the Durbar Vakeel that you possess the confidence of the Governor-general in Council, and that your instructions are to declare the truth plainly to his Highness's Government, reiterating the same sentiments as those conveyed by your predecessor, that the Governor-general in Council has a sincere desire to see a strong Government re-established at Lahore, such as that which existed in the time of our faithful ally, his Highness Maharajah Runjeet Sing.

10. Having taken the opportunity which this movement of Sikh troops towards the Sutledge so suitably affords, of declaring our intentions as to the military arrangements about to be made at Ferozepore, you will state that the British Government does not desire to interfere in the internal affairs of the Punjaub; that the Governor-general in Council regrets the embarrassments under which the Sikh Government at present labours, and sincerely trusts that they may be overcome by firmness and prudence.

11. In making these communications, you will modify them, if necessary, in reference to any events which have occurred in the interval which must unavoidably elapse before your receipt of them, taking care not to commit the Government of India to any line of action involving any principle of policy not in accordance with the spirit of your instructions.

12. You will continue to do every thing in your power to convince the Government of Lahore of the good faith of the Government of India, so as to enable the Sikh Government to direct the efforts of their army to the legitimate object of coercing its enemies; and, if the opportunity should occur, you will, without exciting any irritation, but in the most friendly terms, state that the Governor-general in Council has, in consideration of the difficult circumstances in which the Government of the Maharajah is placed, and for other obvious reasons, hitherto forbore to make the unruly and ungovernable condition of the Sikh army a subject of formal remonstrance to the Maharajah. The Governor-general in Council trusts that a returning sense of the duty which the army owes to the Maharajah, may avert the necessity of his taking any such step, and that he may hear that which will be much more gratifying to him, that it has obediently marched against his Highness's enemies, and honourably fulfilled the true functions of an army, by supporting the just authority of its Sovereign and his Government.

13. You will understand that this caution, although incidentally given, will be distinctly delivered. The state of this army, the Governor-general in Council observes, so close upon our frontier, may become an intolerable nuisance; and although it would be a mockery to expect that the Lahore Government, in the state of anarchy and weakness in which it at present can scarcely be said to exist, can regulate the conduct of an army which exercises over that Government daily acts of coercion and tyranny; nevertheless, the Governor-general in Council deems it expedient that a notice, in the most guarded terms, should be given of the great inconvenience to which the British Government is exposed, and of which, if the

Lahore Government was in a state of greater strength and responsibility, the Governor-general in Council would justly have cause to complain.

14. You will observe, in the letter of the Governor-general in Council to the Commander-in-Chief, of the 10th January, that the reinforcements, European and native, to be posted at Ferozepore, were not to be moved up by the Commander-in-Chief, unless on a report of an emergency from yourself; and that, in that letter to the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor-general in Council would be satisfied if the reinforcements were posted towards the end of March and April—so short a time before the river would become unfordable as to be no longer a source of uneasiness to the Sikh Government, and at the same time placing our advanced post in that condition to be able to defend the post and the passage of the river, in which, under existing circumstances, it ought at all times to remain.

15. I am directed to take this opportunity to send you a copy of papers, by which you will be apprized that two additional native regiments of infantry have been ordered up, making the additional four between Meerut and the Sutlej, one European regiment, two battalions of European artillery, seven regiments of native infantry, and one N. I. horse artillery.

16. This movement of the Sikh army towards the Sutlej and its mutinous ungovernable state, will be your answer to any questions which may arise as to British reinforcements arriving on the Sutlej or its immediate neighbourhood.

I have, &c.

*F. Currie.*

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LETTER referred to in the preceding Letter.

The POLITICAL AGENT to the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Camp, Laskar-Khas-kee-Serai,  
January 15, 1845.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your Excellency's information, a translation of an extract from Lahore Intelligence received last night.

2. Coming immediately after the reports respecting European troops, which I had yesterday the honour of mentioning, this caused extreme excitement, and among other resolutions, one was to demand explanations from me. In order to enable me to meet these demands if made, I beg that your Excellency will do me the favour of saying whether there has been any thing of the kind described as having occurred at Umballa, or whether the whole is not mere idle rumour.

3. A second despatch, arrived this evening, brings further intelligence on this subject, and I regret that in consequence of these appearances of preparation, our position with respect to the Durbar is materially and unfavourably changed from what it was three days before, and that there is now more risk of collision than there has been yet, seeing that the Ranee, from circumstances not unlikely to deceive her, and others, suspects that we are in co-operation with her enemies, and had appealed to the troops at Lahore, communicating to them the report of the order for preparation at Umballa, ascribed to your Excellency, and the troops have offered to do whatever she will sanction against the English.

4. But, though there is more risk of disturbance now than formerly, and though our intercourse with the Lahore state is, for the moment, embarrassed, yet I beg, with the utmost deference to your Excellency's better judgment, to state that I consider nothing as yet likely to occur, and indeed very little to be at present possible, which could lead me to do more than make the application usual in such cases for support from the officer commanding the division, and that I do not even now propose, as far as matters have yet gone, to call on him to do more than maintain his usual vigilance.

5. The bulk of the Lahore army had been lately sent by this Government, in reliance on our good faith, against the Jummoo Rajas, and towards Cashmeer and the country beyond the Jhelum, which is disturbed: supposing the Durbar to collect every man in Lahore and its vicinity, including the garrison of Umritsir and other detachments, to countermand the march of the troops now proceeding to

to Jummoo, and allowing nothing for men on leave, or sick, or false musters, they can only collect of regular troops as follows :—

Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,200
Cavalry	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,530

TOTAL - - - 14,930

a number inferior, I believe, to that of the troops in the Sirhind division, and in a state of such utter disorder that their nominal leaders cannot get them to face the armed peasantry of Jessotas, nor do anything but plunder the people, insult and beat their officers, and return at will to their own homes. In addition to this, they have, however, the following undisciplined troops :—

Irregular infantry, 1,500; two battalions of Heera Singh's hill-men, who have joined the Sikhs for high pay, and have received muskets, and are now at drill :

Irregular horse, 4,750, including those at Umritsir, detached to the Sutledge, Jaghurdars, &c.

I think that the most probable source of disturbance will be, that the restriction to 14 miles from Lahore of their troops detached towards the Sutledge will be withdrawn, and that this disorderly rabble will interrupt the dawks, and commit outrages on the south side of the river, as well as on the north ; but it will be most likely in a way not easily distinguished from ordinary gang robberies and forays.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. Broadfoot.*

#### TRANSLATION of an EXTRACT from the LAHORE AKHBAR.

THE newswriter of Umballa reported through that the officers and men of the English force had on their parades received an order from the exalted in rank the Commander-in-chief of the English armies, that the whole of the victorious troops should remain continually ready, for it was uncertain how soon they might be called on to march, and that they must be in light marching order, so that they may be able to march with every thing necessary at four hours' notice ; and the whole force in the cantonments looks for further orders to march, and the English, agreeably to the orders of the Commander-in-chief, are all busy in preparing what is necessary for a march in light order ; and it is the rumour that the march is to take place very shortly on further orders being issued, and that it is to be towards Ferozepore ; and the gentleman of Umballa has been instructed (advised) respecting the procuring of carts and camels, and other carriages, in order that he may collect them through the vakeels of the different Sirdars.

Enclosure No. 1, in No. 9.

The AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL to the LAHORE VAKEEL RAIEE  
KISHUR CHUND.

Umballa, 18 November 1845.

THE friendship and alliance now for many years subsisting between the two powers, according to the established rules, is well known to all the world, and may God grant that it increase daily.

At this time a very general report prevails in the Punjaub which has extended to the districts of Loodiana and Ferozepore, and has now reached me, and it behoves me, on account of the existing relations of friendship, to make it known to you.

The report alluded to is this, that the Durbar first ordered the regular army to advance towards the Sutledge, the limits of the two states, for objects at variance with existing

existing treaties. The regular army, however, refused, and the same orders were then given to the irregular army, which has acquiesced.

The policy of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh in this respect is known to all men, and especially to you, as an old servant of the state, that his Highness never moved a small portion of men towards the Jalunder Doab without previous intimation to the agent, and never advanced a larger force without first ascertaining the wishes of the agent on the subject.

The reported intention of the Durbar is therefore improper, and at variance with existing relations of friendship, and can scarcely be believed. With reference, however, to late proceedings of some of the officers of the Durbar, which took place some four or five months since, it is not impossible that it may be true. I therefore now place explicitly in writing what I formerly mentioned to you, as I am bound to do by existing rules of friendship,—

That the fact of my army exhibiting a hostile purpose is incompatible with friendly relations.

If the purpose of the parties concerned be merely the destruction of that army, they entertain a mistaken notion; for the sender of the troops, whether openly or secretly, must be necessarily considered as implicated with them, for a ruler is responsible for the acts of his army or subjects. If the troops of any government are enemies, then the government to which they belong is also an enemy. The prowess of the British Government, and the strictness with which it maintains the rules of friendship, are well known to the Sikh Durbar. Communicate to me immediately whatever may come to your knowledge on this subject.

*G. Broadfoot.*

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Enclosure No. 2, in No. 9.

The POLITICAL AGENT to the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Governor-general's Agency,  
20 November 1845.

Sir,

SINCE I had the honour of waiting on your Excellency to-day, I have received Lahore letters of the 18th instant (morning.)

During the night of the 17th the chiefs had agreed on, and the Durbar had ordered in writing, the following plan of operations:

The army was to be divided into seven divisions, one to remain at Lahore, and the rest to proceed against Roopar and our hills, Lodianah, Hurreek, Ferozepore, and Scinde, while one was to proceed to Peshawar; and a force under Rajah Golab Singh was to be sent to Attock.

Each division was to be of 8,000 to 12,000 men against Ferozepore, under Sham Singh Attarewallah, whose estates adjoin the place against which it was to act. Against Hurreek is to go Rajah Lal Singh; against Loodeeanah, Sirdar Tej Singh, the new Commander-in-chief; and against Roopar, a brother of Sena Singh Mujeetea.

The force under Sham Singh is to be 4,000 horse, and two brigades of infantry, with guns; under Raja Lal Singh, 4,500 horse, and two infantry brigades; under Sirdar Tej Singh, four brigades of infantry (one of them irregulars, and one new levies), and 1,000 horse, &c.; but till the plans of the Durbar are in actual execution, they cannot be considered fixed, and therefore I do not trouble your Excellency with further details.

With respect to the probability of their actually moving, I must say that my correspondents in Lahore seem to doubt it, though they are perplexed. The causes, however, which have so suddenly led the Durbar to such lengths, may carry it further; and indeed it is difficult to see how they can stop now without a change of government; a thing not unlikely; still prudence requires that we should act as if they would not change their minds, and I therefore most respectfully venture to submit to your Excellency the following suggestions:

First, that the carriage of the troops in this division should be drawn into the stations, both for security, and to enable the troops to move at the shortest notice; and that the European troops in the hills should be held in readiness to march; to move them is a work of time, and needs some preparation. I shall write to the Sub-Commissioner and the other local authorities without delay to collect coolies;

coolies ; but I shall be glad to hear from your Excellency the numbers required, and also on what roads supplies, &c. should be got ready.

With respect to further measures, I must of course speak with extreme diffidence ; on the whole, I incline still to hold the opinions that I had the honour of expressing verbally ; and I may now add, that the matter seems to have come to a pitch which makes some notice of it by our Government not easily avoidable ; and this being the case, and as the Governor-general is so near, it may be desirable to await his arrival, or his decision as to the extent of what may be done, before making any movements, unless we hear of the Sikh army having actually crossed the Sutlej.

In all this, however, I speak with the utmost submission to your Excellency's better judgment ; but I beg to add, that in whatever your Excellency may decide on, I shall esteem it an honour to give whatever aid I can.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. Broadfoot.*

Enclosure No. 3 in No. 9.

The AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL to the SECRETARY to the Government of India.—Camp, Umballa, 20 November 1845.

(Extract.)

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-general, a copy of a demi-official letter to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, as affairs at Lahore assumed their present form.

Not to delay the messenger, I must reserve a fuller report till to-morrow ; but I may add to what has been already communicated demi-officially, and what will be gathered from my letters, that no complaint of any kind has been made to me by the Durbar, and that the pretext of a grievance alleged has been dropped by the Durbar, and rejected by the troops. The truth is, all are in a false position, from the unlooked-for results of the cry raised against the English, to serve a party purpose, and all, moreover, are indifferent to war with us, from their firm persuasion that, if victorious, they will find new means of power and wealth, and, if beaten, that they will be what most of them desire, the heads of a subsidiary, instead of an independent, state.

This opinion has never received any countenance from me, but the very contrary ; and the Durbar will by this time have received the perwunnah which I addressed to the Vakeel, when the intrigues which have led to the present state of things assumed a serious form. It will be seen from the enclosed copy of it, that no warning could be plainer, and, as therein indicated, that it is only a repetition of former warning.

Continued letters from my assistants, respecting the rumours on the frontier, showed that our posts there were vigilant ; and I abstained, therefore, from communicating with the military authorities, in order to prevent the Durbar having the smallest ground to say that any menacing preparations or movements on our part had been taken up, for this ground has been already alleged in their consultations, as justifying their present movements ; nay, even after I had yesterday received a communication on the subject from the Major-general commanding the division, I forebore to write to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, and even to-day I ventured to recommend to his Excellency that no steps should be taken for the present. Since then, however, authentic intelligence has reached me that the Durbar has openly adopted, and ordered in writing, a fixed plan of operations against the English, and I accordingly addressed to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief the letter, of which a copy is annexed.

I now only suggest abstinence from movement on account of the vicinity of the Governor-general, who will probably think the matter now one which has gone too far to be left unnoticed, whether the troops actually move from Lahore or not.

That I presumed to suggest any delay whatever is owing to this : It appears to me that the frontier is too long to be defensible in all points by any force we can move ; that our two posts on the frontier are strong enough to maintain themselves

themselves till relieved; and that to attempt reinforcements, therefore, in anticipation of those of the Sikhs would be useless as protecting the open country, and might impede any operations which the Governor-general may resolve on. Moreover, the delay recommended is only one of two or three days, till an answer to this letter can be received.

The Sikh Sirdars on this side of the Sutlej have for many months past been called on to keep their troops in readiness to repel the invasion of their territories, and I have now directed them to prepare to repel the threatening aggression.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *G. Broadfoot.*

P.S.—It is right to add, that up to the last moment the regular troops were discussing the propriety of murdering Rajah Lal Singh and Sirdar Tej Singh, and sending for Rajah Golab Singh to lead them. The two chiefs' menaced look for escape to exciting enthusiasm against the English. This may delay or precipitate invasion.

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Enclosure No. 4 in No. 9.

The COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF to the AGENT to the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

SIR,

Camp, Umballa, 20 November 1845.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt, this moment, of your letter of this date, conveying to me intelligence of the hostile attitude which has been assumed by the Lahore Durbar.

Under the circumstances, I have ordered the following preparations to be entered upon immediately, to meet whatever may take place:

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers to move at once from Meerut to Umballa.

To be held in readiness to move from Meerut to Kurnal on the shortest notice,—two troops of Horse Artillery; Her Majesty's 16th Lancers; the 3d regiment of Light Cavalry; Her Majesty's 10th Foot, save one company; the corps of Sappers and Miners; all save one of the regiments of Native Infantry.

The 8th regiment of Irregular Cavalry will likewise be held prepared to move from Hansee to Kurnal, and the Sirmoor Battalion from Deyrah to Saharumpore, where it will be centrally situated, and ready to be moved wherever it may most be required; the 4th regiment of Irregular Cavalry will be brought up from Bareilly to Meerut.

I beg that you will instruct the civil authorities at Simla to place themselves in communication with the officers commanding European corps in those hills, and ascertain from them what number of coolies will be required to enable the regiments to move, in order that they may be collected at once. Supplies for the corps in the hills will be required to be laid in on the roads leading thence to Sirhind.

I shall direct the other corps of all arms in this division to draw their carriage into cantonments, in view to the troops being prepared to act on the shortest notice.

Previous to adopting any further measures at present I would await a communication of the views of the Governor-general.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *H. Gough.*

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Enclosure No. 5, in No. 9.

The AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL to the SECRETARY to Government.

Umballa, 21 November 1845.

THE Durbar of the forenoon of the 18th was protracted till 2 o'clock, but I have not the details of the afternoon Durbar.

11 A.M. was the hour found by the astrologers as auspicious for the march of the troops; not a chief stirred from his house. The officers and punchayets of the

the troops, regular and irregular, to the number of a couple of thousand, crowded to the Durbar and demanded the reason; the Ranee tried to soothe them, saying, that the fortunate hour being passed, the march could not now be undertaken till the astrologers found another. The crowd demanded that this should be instantly done, and the court astrologer was ordered into their presence to find the proper time. He pored through his tables for two or three hours, while the Ranee sought to divert the attention of the military mob; at length he announced that the most favourable day was not till the 15th Mulsur (28th November). The military were furious, and declared that he was an impostor, and that they had to get from him two crores of rupees which he had made from the public money; the pundit implored mercy, and said the 7th Mulsur (20th) was also a good day; the military were still angry, and the poor pundit left amidst their menaces.

They proposed that the Ranee and her son should march, and intimated that till they made an example of some chief no march would take place.

The Ranee complained that whilst the troops were urging the march, they were still going home to their villages as fast as they got their pay; and Surdar Sham Singh Altareewallah declared his belief that unless something was done to stop this, he would find himself on his way to Ferozepore with empty tents. The bait of money to be paid, and to accompany them, was also offered, and at length the Durbar broke up at 2 P.M. Great consultations took place in the afternoon, but I know only one result, that the Ranee had to give her lover his formal dismissal, and that he (Rajah Lal Singh) actually went into the camp of the Sawars he is to command, and pitched his tent.

What the Ranee says is quite true of the sepoys dispersing to their houses; the whole affair has so suddenly reached its present height, that many of the men themselves think it will come to nothing, and still more who had taken their departure do not believe it serious enough to go back. On the day after this scene took place, i.e. the 19th, the usual stream of sepoys, natives of the protected states, who had got their pay, poured across the Sutlege, at Hureeskee, on the way to their homes. Every preparation, however, for war is making with probably more energy than if it had been a long-planned scheme, for every person of whatever party must show his sincerity by activity and virulent professions of hatred to the English.

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Enclosure No. 6, in No. 9.

LETTER from *Lahore*, Evening of the 24th November 1845.

BHAAE RAM SING thus advised Raja Lal Sing:—"The English have interfered in no affairs of the Khalsa; what is the wisdom of your making a (religious) war at the bidding of the soldiery? None of the nobles have discovered the real intentions of the English. The Governor-general's agent, who is a steady friend, and charged with the relations of the friendship between the two Governments, has written in the plainest terms, that the English Government desires only friendship like that of the late Maharaja Runjeet Sing; but that if any thing wrong is done by the Sikh army, the rulers of the kingdom will be held responsible, for rulers must account for the acts of their troops and subjects. Be cautious how you march to Hureeskee with the troops."

The Raja said, "Bhaee Sahib, what can I do? if I remain, the soldiery calls me to account" (seize me by the throat). The Bhaee said, "Delay a few days; require the other Surdars to go forward, or you will bring the whole odium and risk on yourself; and if you go to Hureeskee, what will you do? If the English do not attack you, you will sit there and be ruined; who will protect you?"

The Raja said he would go to that Dheora, and stay in his tent (near Shalimar), and he begged the Bhaee's influence to have his departure delayed.

The Raja went to his tent, and told the officers of the cavalry to march, as he was ready. They, that is Dal Sing, of Rythub, said, "Raja, you have never seen war of any kind, and know nothing of war with the English; send on the regular troops; we will join rapidly when the war begins. Tej Sing is a wise man; let him go first."

The Raja is greatly ashamed, and sent word to the Bhaee to say he would remain and send on ammunition.



— No. 10. —

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL to the SECRET COMMITTEE.—Camp, Umballa,  
December 4, 1845.—(No. 16).

(Extract.)

MAJOR BROADFOOT having reported to me that the Lahore Vakeel had joined the camp from Loodeeana, I directed Major Broadfoot to see him and to require from him the reply to his perwanah, remonstrating against the proceedings which had taken place at the time it was written, and demanding the cause thereof.

The Vakeel waited upon Major Broadfoot, and in reply to his requisition asserted, that he had received no reply from the Durbar; that he had sent the communication immediately to Lahore, had received merely an acknowledgment of its safe arrival, and that he had repeatedly sent urging that a reply should be forwarded to him, but hitherto without success; but he asserted that he fully expected the reply by that evening's post.

Major Broadfoot explicitly informed the Vakeel, as previously instructed by me, that the Governor-general would not permit the Lahore Government to trifle with him in a matter of such serious importance; that positive information had been received of the Lahore army having left the capital towards the frontier, avowedly with hostile intentions towards the British Government, to which course they had been instigated by the express and repeated orders of the Ranee and the chiefs, and that the Governor-general expected to receive, without further delay, an answer to the political agent's written remonstrance. Major Broadfoot then said, that he should report to the Governor-general the result of his interview with the Vakeel, and communicate in writing the orders he might receive. The Vakeel said very little at this interview; he protested that he had done all in his power to procure a reply to the perwannah; and on Major Broadfoot's saying that we knew positively that the Ranee and chiefs had ordered the present movement, he said *he* had no such knowledge.

When Major Broadfoot reported to me, in the evening, the result of this interview, I immediately directed him to address to the Vakeel the written communication, a copy of which is inclosed.

I considered that it was absolutely necessary, on my arrival at Umballa, to take decided notice of the extraordinary proceedings that had taken place, and were stated to be still in progress. It was evident I could not permit the political agent's communications, in the face of what was going on at Lahore, to be treated with disregard. I took the mildest course in my power, consistently with the dignity, position and interests of the British Government. I purposely left an opening to the Lahore Government to remedy, through its Vakeel, the discourtesy it had shown, by affording to that Government the facility of making any explanation it might desire. The plain construction to be put on the silence of the Lahore Government in reply to the demand for explanation, evidently was, that the intentions of that Government were hostile, in which case I did not deem it to be expedient to give to that Government the leisure to complete their hostile preparations; whilst, on my part, I had abstained from making any movement, expressly for the purpose of avoiding any cause of jealousy or alarm; thus affording to the Maharaja's Government the strongest proof of the good faith and forbearance of the British Government.

Major Broadfoot entertains the impression that the reply to his demands had been sent to the Vakeel, and had either been returned by him, with a protest, (as is, I understand, often done), or was, at the moment of the conference in his possession, but was withheld because the Vakeel was reluctant to deliver so unfriendly a document.

However that may be, the perwannah from Major Broadfoot of the evening of the 2d December was received by the Vakeel the same night, and, with the reception of an acknowledgment of its receipt, no further communication has passed between him and Major Broadfoot. The Vakeel is not now in the camp.

I am satisfied that the course I have adopted was imperatively required, and before I authorize any precautionary movements to be made, I shall give full time for a reply to be received from Lahore.

This morning, news up to the 1st instant has been received. The Ranee and Sirdars are becoming more and more urgent that the army should advance to the frontier,

frontier, believing that, in the present posture of affairs, the only hope of saving their lives and prolonging their power is to be found in bringing about collision with the British forces. The Sikh army moves with evident reluctance, and is calling for Golab Sing, who is collecting forces at Jumboo, and is watching the progress of events.

My own impression remains unaltered. I do not expect that the troops will come as far as the banks of the Sutlej, or that any positive act of aggression will be committed; but it is evident that the Ranee and chiefs are, for their own preservation, endeavouring to raise a storm, which, when raised, they will be powerless either to direct or allay.

I shall, as I have before said, await the reply from Lahore to Major Broadfoot's last communication to the Vakeel.

If the reply from the ostensible Government, acting under the control and at the dictation of the army, is hostile, I shall at once order up troops from Meerut and other stations to the support of our advanced positions, persevering up to the last moment in the sincere desire to avoid hostilities.

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Enclosure No. 1, in No. 10.

The AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL to the LAHORE VAKEEL.

2 December 1845.

I WROTE to you a letter on the 18th ultimo, requiring explanations as to the reported orders of the Lahore Durbar to its troops, to move towards the Sutlej with unfriendly intentions.

On the 20th instant, you answered from Loodeeana, that you had forwarded a copy of my letter to the Durbar immediately on receiving it, and you stated that on receiving an answer you would forthwith communicate it.

For several days past I have been in hourly expectation of your answer, but none came.

This day, on your waiting on me, you informed me, that though you had some days ago received from the Durbar an acknowledgment of the receipt of your letter, you had received no answer to it, but that you had in the interval written repeatedly to the Durbar on the subject of it, and that you confidently expected an answer this day, or, at furthest, to-morrow morning.

I pointed out to you that, notwithstanding the notoriety of the events which had occurred at Lahore, and notwithstanding the inconvenience suffered by the detention, on the frontier, of the battalions about to leave it for Sinde and Bareilly, the Governor-general, in hopes of receiving without delay satisfactory explanations in answer to my letter, had continued the forbearance he has exercised so long, and to so great an extent; that no new troops had arrived on the frontier, and that the Governor-general had proceeded slowly on his journey in this direction, as intended, before the occurrence of the events of which explanation is now demanded; that I pointed out that, notwithstanding this forbearance, you had appeared after so long an interval, without any answer to my demand for an explanation, and that I saw this with surprise and regret.

I have now to communicate to you the following orders from the Governor-general:

His Excellency has directed me to say, that the rules of friendship between the two States, and indeed the customs of all nations, require that in answering a demand for explanations of events so grave as those which have occurred at Lahore, not a moment is to be lost, because delay cannot but operate to confirm the (MOST UNFRIENDLY) *worst* construction of such events, and is, moreover, an act of the highest discourtesy towards the Government demanding explanations. In this instance the requisition for explanation has been disregarded, and the apparently hostile movements have been continued.

Under these circumstances, the Governor-general feels it impossible to permit you, who are the authorized representative of the Government which has offered to his Government so great a slight, to continue in his Excellency's camp, while this slight is persevered in; he has directed me not to admit you to any further interview with me, unless you come as the bearer of the answer of the Durbar

to my remonstrance ; and his Excellency further commands, that if this answer be not delivered before noon to-morrow, you will quit this camp.

To prevent, however, interruption to the business of this agency, as regards the Mahaja's estates on this side of the Sutlej, I request that you will leave with me a confidential Moonshee to communicate, during your absence, my orders, or those of the subordinate courts of the agency, to the managers of those estates ; and you will warn the Kardars and residents in those estates to obey all orders coming from the ordinary courts through your Moonshee in the same way as if received from yourself.

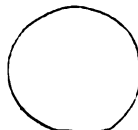
(signed) *G. Broadfoot.*

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Enclosure No. 2, in No. 10.

The LAHORE VAKHEEL to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT.

Your letter, dated 2d December 1845, has been delivered to me by Moulvee Rujub Ally Khan after midnight, and I have arranged for its immediate transmission to the Durbar.



Seal of *Krishen Chund.*

The 2d December 1845, after midnight, (*i. e.*, by our reckoning, 1 A. M., 3d.)

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— No. 11. —

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL to the SECRET COMMITTEE.—Camp, Ferozepore,  
31 December 1845.—(No. 18.)

(Extract.)

SINCE my last Despatch to you, of the 4th instant, events of great moment have occurred.

The Sikh army in large numbers commenced crossing the Sutlege on the 11th, and, after investing Ferozepore on one side, took up an entrenched position at the village of Ferozeshab, about 10 miles in advance of Ferozepore, and about the same distance from the village of Moodhee.

In this camp the enemy had placed 108 pieces of cannon, some of large calibre, with a force exceeding 50,000 men, for the purpose of intercepting the approach of the British force, moving up from Umballa, to the relief of Ferozepore, which had been thus treacherously attacked, without provocation or declaration of hostilities.

I had ordered on the 8th instant that portion of our army, posted at Umballah for defensive purposes, to move up on the 11th, and after a rapid march of 150 miles it reached Moodkee on the 18th, where, on the evening of the same day, it repulsed an attack of the Sikh army, and captured 17 guns ; on the following day the army was concentrated at Moodkee, and on the 21st moved by its left on Ferozepore, and having on the march formed its junction at half-past one o'clock with 5,000 men and 21 guns, under Major-general Sir John Littler, which had moved from Ferozepore that morning, the Commander-in-Chief formed the army in order of battle, and attacked the enemy's entrenched camp ; and on that evening and the following morning captured 70 pieces of artillery, taking possession of the enemy's camp, with large quantities of ammunition and warlike stores.

These successful and energetic operations have been followed by the retreat of the Sikh army to the other side of the Sutlege, the British army being now encamped between Ferozepore and the fords of the Sutlege.

You will not fail to observe that these important and brilliant successes have been achieved by that portion of our army posted at and in advance of Umballah, for defensive purposes ; and that our forces from Meerut, and other stations from the

the rear, ordered to move up at the same time, are in reserve, and will reach this neighbourhood between the 5th and the 9th of January.

I have the honour to enclose two reports from the Commander-in-Chief, detailing the admirable manner in which these important duties have been performed, and I am convinced the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in concurrence with Her Majesty's Government, will highly appreciate the eminent services rendered by the Commander-in-Chief, and by the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Indian army.

The Commander-in-Chief has successfully accomplished every object I had directed him to effect for the relief of Ferozepore, and the protection of these British states. No accident or failure has occurred during the complicated operations of a combined movement, and our army, whether for defence or attack, has shown, as heretofore, that its power is irresistible.

I also transmit a notification which I issued on the 25th instant, and a general order recording the grateful acknowledgments of the Indian Government for these important services.

I now proceed to detail the events which preceded a resort to arms, and I am convinced that the forbearance manifested by me in all these transactions will meet with your approval.

My previous correspondence will show the extreme anxiety I felt to avoid hostilities, by friendly explanations required from the Lahore Durbar; and my reluctance to give any cause for jealousy or alarm to the Sikh army and government was so strong, that, from the 18th of November up to the 8th of December, I deferred to make any movement of troops, in the hope of proving the sincerity of our professions by the moderation of our actions. This forbearance, carried to the utmost limits which prudence could allow, was not appreciated at Lahore.

In the state of anarchy and uncontrollable power usurped by the Sikh army, my reluctance to resent their hostile conduct may have been misunderstood as the effect of conscious weakness or of timidity; but the Lahore government, there is every reason to believe, was not influenced by any such impressions.

The regent and her advisers courted collision for the purpose of employing their unruly soldiers against their friendly neighbour, as the safest means of extricating themselves from the personal dangers to which they were constantly exposed; the Lahore government deceived their army by false statements of the fidelity of our native troops, whom they have in vain attempted to corrupt by emissaries employed by that government.

And there is also reason to believe that active intrigues had for some time past been resorted to, in order to induce the chiefs of our protected Sikh territories to rise in arms against the British power, as soon as a Sikh army should cross the Sutleje.

There was no proof that such a conspiracy existed on the part of the leading Sikh chiefs on this side the Sutleje, although in a very few instances, where the personal character of the individuals accounted for the folly of their conduct, there were reasons for believing that disaffection did exist, and would be exhibited with activity on the first favourable opportunity, and particularly if any reverse should attend our arms.

I shall have occasion to advert to this subject when I notice the proclamation I issued on the 13th instant.

But I will previously resume the narrative of the daily intelligence from Lahore, as affording a connected series of the events which have occurred since the 4th of December, when I informed you that I had deemed it expedient to desire the Lahore Vakeel to leave my camp, in consequence of the disregard shown by his court to my political agent's remonstrance of the 18th of November, and of the determination evinced by the Durbar to withhold all explanation of their conduct.

I had moved with my camp on the 6th of December from Umballa towards Loodiana, peaceably making my progress by the route I had announced, with the intention of visiting the Sikh protected states, according to the usual custom of my predecessors.

In common with the most experienced officers of the Indian government, I was not of opinion that the Sikh army would cross the Sutleje with its infantry and artillery.

I considered it probable that some act of aggression would be committed by parties of plunderers, for the purpose of compelling the British government to

interfere, to which course the Sikh chiefs knew I was most averse, but I concurred with the Commander-in-Chief, and the chief secretary to the government, as well as with my political agent, Major Broadfoot, that offensive operations, on a large scale, would not be resorted to.

Exclusive of the political reasons which induced me to carry my forbearance, as far as it was possible, I was confident, from the opinions given by the Commander-in-Chief and Major-General Sir John Littler, in command of the forces at Ferozepore, that that post would resist any attack from the Sikh army as long as its provisions lasted; and that I could at any time relieve it, under the ordinary circumstances of an Asiatic army making an irruption into our territories, provided it had not the means of laying siege to the fort and the entrenched camp.

Up to this period no act of aggression had been committed by the Sikh army. The Lahore Government had as good a right to reinforce their bank of the river Sutleje, as we had to reinforce our posts on that river.

The Sikh army had, in 1843 and 1844, moved down upon the river from Lahore, and, after remaining there encamped a few weeks, had returned to the capital. These reasons, and above all my extreme anxiety to avoid hostilities, induced me not to make any hasty movement with our army, which when the two armies came into each others presence, might bring about a collision.

The army had, however, been ordered to be in readiness to move at the shortest notice; and, on the 7th and 8th December, when I heard from Lahore that preparations were making on a large scale for artillery, stores and all the munitions of war, I wrote to the Commander-in-Chief, directing his Excellency, on the 11th, to move up the force from Umballa, from Meerut, and some other stations in the rear.

Up to this time no infantry or artillery had been reported to have left Lahore, nor had a single Sikh soldier crossed the Sutledge. Nevertheless, I considered it prudent no longer to delay the forward movement of our troops, having given to the Lahore Government the most ample time for a reply to our remonstrance.

On the 9th, at night, Captain Nicolson, the assistant political agent at Ferozepore, reported that a portion of the Sikh army had approached within three miles of the river. On the other hand, the information received by Major Broadfoot on that day from Lahore was not of a character to make it probable that any Sikh movement on a large scale was meditated.

On the 10th no intelligence was received from Lahore confirmatory of Captain Nicolson's report, and the usual opinion continued to prevail that the Sikh army would not cross the Sutledge.

The troops, however, moved on the 10th, 11th and 12th, in pursuance of the orders given on the 7th and 8th; and the whole of the forces, destined to move up to the Sutledge, were in full march on the 12th.

I did not consider the force, moving up from Umballa, to be sufficient to force its way to relieve Ferozepore, if a large Sikh army, with a numerous and well served park of artillery, should attempt to intercept it in its approach to Ferozepore, as, in such case, it could with difficulty receive any aid from that garrison. Being some days march in advance of the Commander-in-Chief, I rode over to Loodiana; and, having inspected the fort, the cantonments and the troops, it appeared to me most advisable that the whole of this force should be moved up with the Umballa force, restricting the defence of Loodiana to the fort, which could be securely garrisoned by the more infirm soldiers of the regiments at that post, unless attacked by heavy artillery, which was a very improbable contingency.

The risk to be incurred of leaving the town and the cantonments liable to be plundered, was maturely considered, and I had no hesitation in incurring that risk to ensure the strength and sufficiency of the force which might separately be brought into action with the whole of the Sikh army. I, therefore, ordered Brigadier Wheeler to be prepared to march at the shortest notice.

The Umballa force, in March, was 7,500 men and 36 guns.

The Loodiana force amounted to 5,000 men and 12 guns.

The Commander-in-Chief concurred in these views; and this fine body of men, by a rapid march on Busseean, an important point, where the roads leading from Umballa and Kurnaul meet, formed the advanced column of the army, and secured the supplies which had been laid in at Busseean.

Up to the morning of the 12th, the information from Lahore had not materially varied; but, by the reports received on that day, the general aspect of affairs appeared

appeared more warlike. Still no Sikh aggression had been committed, and no artillery had moved down to the river.

On the 13th I first received precise information that the Sikh army had crossed the Sutledge, and was concentrating in great force on the left bank of the river.

The Umballa force at that time had been in movement three days. On this date I issued the proclamation, a copy of which is enclosed.

On the 14th the British forces moved up by double marches on alternate days, and on the 18th reached Moodkee, 20 miles from Ferozepoor, after a march of 21 miles.

On this day, and at this place, the whole British force was concentrated, with the exception of two European and two native regiments, expected on the following day.

The troops were engaged in cooking their meals, when Major Broadfoot received information that the Sikh army was in full march, with the intention to surprise the camp. The troops immediately stood to their arms, and advanced. The result of that short, but decisive, action, was the signal defeat of the enemy at every point, and the capture of 17 guns, the details of which are given in the report of the Commander-in-Chief, herewith sent. The troops returned to their camp at midnight, and halted the 19th and 20th to refresh the men, to collect the wounded, and bring in the captured guns.

There was no objection to this delay, as it was evident, from the preparations and movements of the Sikh army, that its commander was intent upon intercepting the relieving force, and had no intention of risking an attack against Ferozepoor.

On the 21st the Commander-in-Chief, having left the baggage of the army, the wounded and the captured guns at Moodkee, protected by two regiments of native infantry, marched at four o'clock in the morning by his left, keeping about three or four miles from the enemy's entrenched position at Ferozeshah, in which the enemy had placed 108 pieces of cannon, protected by breast-works.

A communication had been made during the preceding night with Sir John Littler, informing him of the intended line of march, and desiring him to move out with such a part of his force as would not compromise the safety of his troops and the post.

At half-past one o'clock the Umballah force, having marched across the country disencumbered of every description of baggage, except the reserve ammunition, formed its junction with Sir John Littler's force, who had moved out of Ferozepore with 5,000 men, two regiments of cavalry, and 21 field guns.

This combined operation having been effected, the Commander-in-Chief, with my entire concurrence, made his arrangements for the attack of the enemy's position at Ferozeshah, about four miles distant from the point where our forces had united.

The British force consisted of 16,700 men, and 69 guns, chiefly horse artillery.

The Sikh forces varied from 48,000 to 60,000 men, with 108 pieces of cannon of heavy calibre, in fixed batteries.

You will observe that every soldier who could be brought into our ranks, had, by these combinations from Umballah and Loodiana to Ferozepore, been rendered available; that the force was most efficient, and, notwithstanding the difficulty of the ground, intersected with jungle, the vast superiority of the enemy's well-served artillery, and the breast-works behind which their infantry fought, that our British force, particularly our infantry, surmounted every obstacle, capturing that evening and the following morning 70 pieces of artillery, and the whole of the enemy's camp-equipage and military stores.

I refer to the report of the Commander-in-Chief for the details of this brilliant exploit.

The three attempts of the Sikh army, reinforced by Tej Sing's army, to retake their position in the course of the day, were unavailing.

The Sikh army then retreated on the fords of the Sutlege, disheartened by the capture of its artillery, and the severe loss it had sustained in killed and wounded, and has since crossed over to the other side of the river.

The force thus promptly brought forward from Umballa to the frontier, has proved that it was sufficient for the protective object for which it was prepared, to repulse the treachery of the Maharajah's government, and the arrogance of the Sikh army.

It has further proved, that the military precautions taken were most necessary. It has driven the invading force from our territories, and punished the mutinous soldiery of a most unscrupulous government.

It remains for me to advert to the proclamation, a copy of which forms an enclosure of this despatch. I have endeavoured, in that paper, to give a brief outline of our relations with the Lahore State, and of the circumstances which have preceded the present rupture. That this invasion of our territory by the Sikh army was unprovoked, must be apparent to all; and I considered it right that the forbearance I had shown, with the motives of that forbearance, should be distinctly promulgated.

The caution to the protected chiefs was necessary; for, during many months past, though no overt acts of hostility have been committed, with one exception, there was a feeling very generally prevalent among them favourable to the Lahore government rather than to our's, which evinced itself in a backwardness to afford supplies for our army, and to attend to the requisitions of the agency. This, with the exception of the Maharaja of Puteala, was the case with perhaps all the chiefs.

Immediate measures will be taken for bringing into some order and settlement the States which have been declared confiscated on this side of the Sutlej, when it is hoped that the advantages of the British rule may, by light assessment and judicious arrangements, be made apparent to them.

I have now to conclude this Despatch, by expressing my deep concern for the loss, in the action of the 21st instant, of that most invaluable officer, Major Broadfoot, my political agent for these States. He was wounded, and thrown off his horse, at my side, but I failed in prevailing on him to retire. He remounted his horse, and, shortly afterwards, received a mortal wound in leading on the troops against the battery in our front. I entertained the highest opinion of his abilities. He was second to none in this accomplished service, in every qualification by which the political or military interests of the East India Company could be advanced, and I shall be most gratified if, at a season of more leisure, some special mark of honour can be conferred, by which his great merits and glorious death may be perpetuated.

Major George Broadfoot was the last of three brothers, who held appointments in the Company's army, and all these have fallen in battle, in the service of their country.

Captain Nicolson, assistant political agent from Ferozepore, was also killed in the action of the 21st instant, and was a most able and gallant officer.

Captain Abbott and Lieutenant Lake, assistants under Major Broadfoot, were wounded, and have ever since continued their exertions.

Captain Mills, assistant political agent at Loodiana, took the command of a troop of horse artillery during the action, and has subsequently been of the greatest use by his intelligence and activity.

I owe great obligations to the Chief Secretary to the Government of India, Frederick Currie, esq., who has, during all these various, and sometimes conflicting, duties, in which I have been engaged, given me his sound advice and active aid, sometimes accompanying me in the field, and at all times evincing the coolest judgment, and exhibiting the resources of his experience to the great advantage of the Company's service.

Mr. Cust, of the civil service, confidential assistant to Major Broadfoot, both in the field and in his own immediate department, has shown great intelligence in duties which were new to him, and I notice him as a most promising officer.

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Enclosure 1 to No. 11.

EXTRACTS from Lahore Letters of the evening of the 6th instant, received during the night of the 8th instant at Rajpoora.

A LETTER arrived from General Lal Singh Murariya, at Jenota, saying, "Sindar Jowahir Sing used to speak to me about attacking the English: my heart's desire is now accomplished; therefore I hope to be sent against Ferozepore, and will bring



bring over the whole army of the English to the Sikh Government, and Ferozepore will be taken without fighting.

The Ranee said, "Every body talks of conquering Ferozepore, but nobody advances."

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EXTRACT of another Letter of the same date.

ON Monday, Tej Singh will join the army, but if in the meantime any disturbance occurs, he will not. He to-day asked the Ranee and Surdars, as they were sending him to make war on the English Government, to give him a written order; the Ranee said, "Why do you constantly ask for written orders? The army regular and irregular marched by the Maharaja's order, and now you are going by the same order." The Ranee asked what the army was plotting as to her? Tej Singh said, that this time the army would, undoubtedly, treat her ill; that she had sent them against the English to get them ruined, but that the army had found out this device, and now said they would "comb"\* her, along with Rajah Lal Singh, and imprison the Surdars, and deliver them to Rajah Gorlah Singh, who would settle their accounts.

The heart's desire of Rajah Lal Singh is in any way to commit the troops with the English, by getting any portion of them across the Sutlej, and creating disturbance under the English Government, and if he cannot do this, to seek an opportunity of flight across the Sutlej.

Rely on this being correct.

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EXTRACT from a Letter received 9th December, dated 5th December 1845, morning, from Lahore.

THE Ranee said, that in spite of orders continued for 20 days, the troops did not march.

Tej Singh said, they had none of their old leaders left; they knew certain death was before them, and therefore would not march; that the Sikh troops were abundantly wise, and would not go on to certain death; they would go to Coss; lacs of rupees would be uselessly spent in military stores, carriage and grain, and nothing be done, while the established friendship between the two great powers was broken up after lasting 40 years; Fukier Ayeeyoodan, he said, was a wise and fortunate man to have withdrawn from public business two years ago, and devoted himself to meditating on God, and to have now found an honourable death, leaving an unspeakable reputation here, and obtaining besides a place in Heaven. The Ranee then ordered the Fukeer's Jageer to be resumed, but Deena hath begged it might be left with the family till the present crop was reaped, which was granted.

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Enclosure 2, in No. 11.

PROCLAMATION by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of *India*.

Camp, Luhkuree Khan Ke Serai, December 13, 1845.

THE British Government has ever been on terms of friendship with that of the Punjab.

In the year 1809, a treaty of amity and concord was concluded between the British Government and the late Maharaja Runjeet Singh, the conditions of which have always been faithfully observed by the British Government, and were scrupulously fulfilled by the late Maharaja.

The same friendly relations have been maintained with the successors of Maharaja Runjeet Singh by the British Government up to the present time.

Since the death of the late Maharaja Shere Sing, the disorganized state of the Lahore Government has made it incumbent on the Governor-general in Council to adopt precautionary measures for the protection of the British frontier; the nature of these measures, and the cause of their adoption, were, at the time, fully explained to the Lahore Durbar.

Notwithstanding the disorganized state of the Lahore Government during the last

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\* The cant word of the soldiery for murdering.

last two years, and many most unfriendly proceedings on the part of the Durbar, the Governor-general in Council has continued to evince his desire to maintain the relations of amity and concord which had so long existed between the two states for the mutual interests and happiness of both. He has shown, on every occasion, the utmost forbearance, from consideration to the helpless state of the infant Maharaja Dulleep Sing, whom the British Government had recognized as the successor to the late Maharaja Shere Sing.

The Governor-general in Council sincerely desired to see a strong Sikh Government re-established in the Punjab, able to control its army and to protect its subjects; he had not, up to the present moment, abandoned the hope of seeing that important object effected by the patriotic efforts of the chiefs and people of that country.

The Sikh army recently marched from Lahore towards the British frontier, as it was alleged, by the orders of the Durbar, for the purpose of invading the British territory.

The Governor-general's agent, by direction of the Governor-general, demanded an explanation of this movement, and no reply being returned within a reasonable time, the demand was repeated. The Governor-general, unwilling to believe in the hostile intentions of the Sikh Government, to which no provocation had been given, refrained from taking any measures which might have a tendency to embarrass the Government of the Maharaja, or to induce collision between the two states.

When no reply was given to the repeated demand for explanation, while active military preparations were continued at Lahore, the Governor-general considered it necessary to order the advance of troops towards the frontier to reinforce the frontier posts.

The Sikh army has now, without a shadow of provocation, invaded the British territories.

The Governor-general must, therefore, take measures for effectually protecting the British provinces, for vindicating the authority of the British Government, and for punishing the violators of treaties and the disturbers of the public peace.

The Governor-general hereby declares the possessions of Maharaja Dulleep Sing on the left, or British, bank of the Sutlej, confiscated and annexed to the British territories.

The Governor-general will respect the existing rights of all Jagheerdars, Zemindars and tenants in the said possessions, who, by the course they now pursue, evince their fidelity to the British Government.

The Governor-general hereby calls upon all the Chiefs and Sirdars in the protected territories to co-operate cordially with the British Government for the punishment of the common enemy, and for the maintenance of order in these states. Those of the chiefs who show alacrity and fidelity in the discharge of this duty, which they owe to the protecting power, will find their interests promoted thereby; and those who take a contrary course will be treated as enemies to the British Government, and will be punished accordingly.

The inhabitants of all the territories on the left bank of the Sutlej are hereby directed to abide peaceably in their respective villages, where they will receive efficient protection by the British Government. All parties of men found in armed bands, who can give no satisfactory account of their proceedings, will be treated as disturbers of the public peace.

All subjects of the British Government, and those who possess estates on both sides the River Sutlej, who, by their faithful adherence to the British Government, may be liable to sustain loss, shall be indemnified and secured in all their just rights and privileges.

On the other hand, all subjects of the British Government who shall continue in the service of the Lahore state, and who disobey the Proclamation by not immediately returning to their allegiance, will be liable to have their property on this side the Sutlej confiscated, and themselves declared to be aliens and enemies of the British Government.

By order of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India,

*F. Currie,*  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
with the Governor-general.

Enclosure

Enclosure No. 3, in No. 11.

General Sir *Hugh Gough*, Bart., G. C. B., the Commander-in-chief of the Army in *India*, to the Governor-general.

Head Quarters, Army of the Sutlej, Camp,  
Moodkee, December 19, 1845.

Right Honourable Sir,

It would be a superfluous form in me to address to you a narrative of the campaign which has opened against the Sikhs, and the successful action of yesterday, since you have in person shared the fatigues and dangers of our army, and witnessed its efforts and privations, but that my position at its head renders this my duty, and it is necessary, from that position, I should place these events on record, for the information of all Europe as well as of all India.

You, Sir, know, but others have to be told, that the sudden and unprovoked aggression of the Sikhs, by crossing the Sutlej with the great proportion of their army, with the avowed intention of attacking Ferozepore in time of profound peace, rendered indispensable, on our side, a series of difficult combinations for the protection of our frontier station, so unjustifiably and so unexpectedly menaced.

From the advanced and salient situation of Ferozepore, and its vicinity to the Sikh capital, its defence against a sudden attack became a difficult operation. It was always possible for the Sikh Government to throw a formidable force upon it before one sufficiently numerous could on our side be collected to support it: but when, upon the 11th instant, it became known at Umballa, where I had established my head-quarters, that this invasion had actually taken place, the efforts to repel it followed each other in rapid succession;\* notwithstanding I had the fullest confidence in Major-general Sir John Littler, commanding at Ferozepore, and in the devotedness and gallantry of the troops occupying it.

The troops from the different stations in the Sirhind division were directed to move by forced marches upon Busseean, where by a most judicious arrangement you had directed supplies to be collected within a wonderfully short space of time.

The main portion of the force at Loodiana was withdrawn, and a garrison thrown into the little fortress there. From this central position, already alluded to, both Loodiana and Ferozepore could be supported, and the safety of both places might be considered to be brought, in some measure, within the scope of the contingencies of a general action to be fought for their relief.

All this is soon related; but most harassing have been the marches of the troops in completing this concentration. When their march had been further prolonged to this place, they had moved over a distance of upwards of 150 miles in six days, along roads of heavy sand; their perpetual labour allowing them scarcely time to cook their food, even when they received it, and hardly an hour for repose, before they were called upon for renewed exertions.

When our leading corps reached Wudnee, a small jaghire of the late Maharajah Shere Singh, its garrison shut the gates of the fort against them; and, as our battering guns were far in the rear, it was determined to reserve it for future chastisement, and we remained content with compelling the village to furnish supplies (it could, however, provide little, except for our overworked cattle), under pain of enduring a cannonade and assault; this it did, without the necessity of firing a shot.

When we reached Wudnee, it was evident that the force before Ferozepore felt the influence of our movements, as we heard that a very large portion of that force had been detached to oppose our further advance; their feeling parties retired on the morning of the 18th before our cavalry piquets, near the village and fort of Moodkee.

Soon after mid-day, the division under Major-general Sir Harry Smith, a brigade of that under Major-general Sir John M'Caskill, and another of that under Major-general Gilbert, with five troops of horse artillery, and two light field batteries under Lieutenant-colonel Brooke, of the horse artillery (Brigadier in command of the artillery force), and the cavalry division, consisting of Her

Majesty's

\* Sic in orig.

Majesty's 3d light dragoons, the body guard, 4th and 5th light cavalry, and 9th irregular cavalry, took up their encamping ground in front of Moodkee.

The troops were in a state of great exhaustion, principally from the want of water, which was not procurable on the road, when, about three P.M., information was received that the Sikh army was advancing; and the troops had scarcely time to get under arms, and move to their positions, when the fact was ascertained.

I immediately pushed forward the horse artillery and cavalry, directing the infantry, accompanied by the field batteries, to move forward in support. We had not proceeded beyond two miles, when we found the enemy in position. They were said to consist of from 15,000 to 20,000 infantry, about the same force of cavalry, and 40 guns; they evidently had either just taken up this position, or were advancing in order of battle against us.

To resist their attack, and to cover the formation of the infantry, I advanced the cavalry under Brigadiers White, Gough and Mactier, rapidly to the front, in columns of squadrons, and occupied the plain. They were speedily followed by the five troops of horse artillery, under Brigadier Brooke, who took up a forward position, having the cavalry then on his flanks.

The country is a dead flat, covered at short intervals with a low, but, in some places, thick jhow jungle, and dotted with sandy hillocks. The enemy screened their infantry and artillery behind this jungle, and such undulations as the ground afforded; and, whilst our twelve battalions formed from echelon of brigades into line, opened a very severe cannonade upon our advancing troops, which was vigorously replied to by the battery of horse artillery under Brigadier Brooke, which was soon joined by the two light field batteries. The rapid and well-directed fire of our artillery appeared soon to paralyse that of the enemy; and, as it was necessary to complete our infantry dispositions without advancing the artillery too near to the jungle, I directed the cavalry under Brigadiers White and Gough to make a flank movement on the enemy's left, with a view of threatening and turning that flank, if possible. With praiseworthy gallantry, the 3d light dragoons, with the 2d brigade of cavalry, consisting of the body guard and 5th light cavalry, with a portion of the 4th lancers, turned the left of the Sikh army, and, sweeping along the whole rear of its infantry and guns, silenced for a time the latter, and put their numerous cavalry to flight. Whilst this movement was taking place on the enemy's left, I directed the remainder of the 4th lancers, the 9th irregular cavalry, under Brigadier Mactier, with a light field battery, to threaten their right. This manœuvre was also successful. Had not the infantry and guns of the enemy been screened by the jungle, these brilliant charges of the cavalry would have been productive of greater effect.

When the infantry advanced to the attack, Brigadier Brooke rapidly pushed on his horse artillery close to the jungle, and the cannonade was resumed on both sides. The infantry, under Major-generals Sir Harry Smith, Gilbert and Sir John M'Caskill, attacked in echelon of lines the enemy's infantry, almost invisible amongst wood and the approaching darkness of night. The opposition of the enemy was such as might have been expected from troops who had every thing at stake, and who had long vaunted of being irresistible. Their ample and extended line, from their great superiority of numbers, far outflanked ours; but this was counteracted by the flank movements of our cavalry. The attack of the infantry now commenced; and the roll of fire from this powerful arm soon convinced the Sikh army, that they had met with a foe they little expected; and their whole force was driven from position after position with great slaughter, and the loss of seventeen pieces of artillery, some of them of heavy calibre; our infantry, using that never-failing weapon, the bayonet, whenever the enemy stood. Night only saved them from worse disaster, for this stout conflict was maintained during an hour and a half of dim starlight, amidst a cloud of dust from the sandy plain, which yet more obscured every object.

I regret to say, this gallant and successful attack was attended with considerable loss; the force bivouacked upon the field for some hours, and only returned to its encampment after ascertaining that it had no enemy before it, and that night prevented the possibility of a regular advance in pursuit.

I beg to congratulate you, Right Honourable Sir, on this first defeat of our invaders by the army I have the honour to command. The perseverance by which success was attained you personally witnessed; and the troops I am sure felt proud of the self-devotion with which their Governor-general exposed himself to every danger amongst them. I before said that our loss has been severe; it could

not

not be esteemed small if we had no other to record, when I mention that, towards the conclusion of the affair, Major-general Sir Robert Sale, to whom India and England are so much indebted, had his left thigh shattered by a grape shot, and that the wound has since proved mortal. Sir John M'Caskill, an old and valued officer, who has done his country much good service, received a ball through his chest, on the advance of his division, and immediately expired. Brigadiers Bolton and Mactier, and Lieutenant-colonels Bunbury and Byrne, and other valuable officers, are amongst the wounded. These losses our country and the service will deplore, but not consider unavailing, when Ferozepore shall be rescued from the invader, and the insult to our territory and rule fitly punished.

I have every reason to be proud of, and gratified with, the exertions of the whole of the officers and troops of this army on this arduous occasion; with the conduct and dispositions of the generals of divisions, the brigadiers of the several arms, the general, personal, divisional and brigade staff, and the commanding officers of regiments; but this dispatch is necessarily completed in the utmost haste, and in the midst of most important operations; I must, therefore, reserve to a future opportunity the pleasing task of bringing especially and by name to the notice of Government the particular merits of individual officers.

I cannot, however, refrain from expressing my deep sense of obligation to the heads of the two principal departments. Major-general Sir James Lumley was unfortunately prevented by severe sickness from taking part in the active duties of this great crisis; Major Grant, Deputy Adjutant General, therefore, supplied his place, and it is my duty to say how ably this has been done, and how great a loss I have endured by being deprived, for the present, of his services, in consequence of two wounds which he received whilst urging on the infantry to the final and decisive attack of the enemy's batteries. Neither must I fail to record the valuable aid which has upon this, as on a former campaign, been afforded me by the Quartermaster General, Lieutenant-Colonel Garden; his departmental arrangements demand my highest commendation. Major-General Sir Harry Smith having been appointed to the command of a division, the charge of his office as Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Barr, who, not only in the performance of these duties, but in every way in which assistance can be rendered in active operations, has been to me a most valuable Staff Officer.

I have to thank you, Right Honourable Sir, for having placed at my disposal the services of the officers of your staff, and to thank them for the valuable assistance they afforded me on this arduous day. It shall be my pleasing duty to mention them individually, with the officers of my own personal staff, in the recommendation list I shall have the honour of forwarding, at an early date, to Government.

I have, &c.

*H. Gough,*  
General, Commander-in-Chief.

**RETURN of KILLED and WOUNDED of the Army of the Sutlej under the command of his Excellency General Sir *Hugh Gough*, G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief, in the action fought at *Moodkee*, on the 18th of December 1845.**

Camp, Sultan Khan Wallah, 26 December 1845.

Personal Staff.—2 officers killed; 2 officers wounded.

General Staff.—1 officer killed; 1 officer wounded.

Total.—3 officers killed; 3 officers wounded.

#### ARTILLERY DIVISION.

1st Brigade of Horse Artillery.—1 officer, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, 24 horses, killed; 3 officers, 2 serjeants, 10 rank and file, 2 lascars, 1 syce, 18 horses, wounded.

Detachment 3d Brigade Horse Artillery.—2 serjeants, 4 rank and file, 5 syces and grasscutters, 12 horses, killed; 1 officer, 1 native officer, 9 rank and file, 9 lascars, 6 syces, 2 horses, wounded.

3d Company 4th Battalion and No. 7 Light Field Battery.—1 officer, 1 serjeant, 1 syce driver, 4 horses, killed; 2 horses wounded.

2d Company 6th Battalion and No. 9 Light Field Battery.—2 rank and file, 2 syce drivers, 5 horses, killed; 3 rank and file, 2 syce drivers, 3 horses wounded.

Total.—2 officers, 4 serjeants, 13 rank and file, 5 syces and grasscutter, 3 syce drivers, 45 horses, killed; 4 officers, 1 native officer, 2 serjeants, 22 rank and file, 11 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 7 syces, 25 horses, wounded.

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CAVALRY

## CAVALRY DIVISION.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—2 officers wounded.

Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons—2 officers, 5 serjeants, 1 trumpeter, 52 rank and file, 104 horses, killed ; 3 officers, 3 serjeants, 29 rank and file, 23 horses, wounded.

Governor-General's Body-guard—1 officer, 6 rank and file, 15 horses, killed ; 2 officers 2 serjeants, 15 rank and file, 14 horses, wounded.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry (Lancers)—2 rank and file, 1 horse, killed ; 4 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry—8 rank and file, 22 horses, killed ; 2 officers, 1 native officer, 1 trumpeter, 15 rank and file, 15 horses, wounded.

9th Regiment Irregular Cavalry—1 havildar, 3 rank and file, 22 horses, killed ; 1 havildar, 7 rank and file, 9 horses wounded.

TOTAL—3 officers, 6 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 71 rank and file, 164 horses, killed ; 9 officers, 1 native officer, 6 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 70 rank and file, 63 horses, wounded.

## 1st INFANTRY DIVISION.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 officer killed ; 4 officers, 1 horse, wounded.

## 1st Brigade.

Her Majesty's 31st Foot—1 officer, 2 serjeants, 22 rank and file, killed ; 7 officers, 4 serjeants, 121 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

47th Regiment Native Infantry—6 rank and file killed ; 1 officer, 8 rank and file, wounded.

## 2d Brigade.

Her Majesty's 50th Foot—1 officer, 11 rank and file, killed ; 5 officers, 5 serjeants, 87 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

42d Regiment Native Light Infantry—1 officer, 1 havildar, 25 rank and file, killed ; 6 officer, 1 native officer, 5 havildars, 55 rank and file, wounded.

48th Regiment Native Light Infantry—1 native officer, 1 havildar, 5 rank and file, killed ; 1 native officer, 6 havildars, 28 rank and file, wounded.

TOTAL—4 officers, 1 native officer, 4 serjeants or havildars, 69 rank and file, killed ; 18 officers, 2 native officers, 20 serjeants or havildars, 299 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.

## 2d INFANTRY DIVISION.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 horse killed ; 1 officer wounded.

## 3d Brigade.

45th Regiment Native Infantry—1 rank and file killed ; 1 rank and file wounded.

2d Regiment Native Grenadiers—14 rank and file killed ; 3 officers, 3 native officers, 3 havildars, 48 rank and file, wounded.

## 4th Brigade.

16th Regiment Native Grenadiers—1 native officer, 2 rank and file, killed ; 2 native officers, 7 havildars, 32 rank and file, wounded.

TOTAL—1 native officer, 17 rank and file, 1 horse, killed ; 4 officers, 5 native officers, 10 havildars, 81 syces, wounded.

## 3d INFANTRY DIVISION.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 officer killed.

## 5th Brigade.

Her Majesty's 9th Foot—2 rank and file, killed ; 1 officer, 2 serjeants, 47 rank and file, wounded.

26th Native Light Infantry—1 havildar, 2 rank and file, wounded.

73d Native Light Infantry—1 rank and file, killed ; 1 havildar, 5 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

## 6th Brigade.

Her Majesty's 80th Foot—1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, killed ; 1 officer, 19 rank and file, wounded.

TOTAL—1 officer, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed ; 2 officers, 4 havildars, 73 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

## ABSTRACT.

Personal Staff—2 officers killed ; 2 officers wounded.

General Staff—1 officer killed ; 1 officer wounded.

Artillery Division—2 officers, 4 serjeants, 13 rank and file, 5 syces and grasscutters, 3 syce drivers, 45 horses, killed ; 4 officers, 1 native officer, 2 serjeants, 22 syces and grasscutters, 11 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 7 syces, 25 horses, wounded.

Cavalry Division—3 officers, 6 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 71 rank and file, 164 horses, killed ; 9 officers, 1 native officer, 6 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 70 rank and file, 63 horses, wounded.

1st Infantry Division—4 officers, 1 native officer, 4 serjeants or havildars, 69 rank and file,

file, killed ; 18 officers, 2 native officers, 20 serjeants or havildars, 299 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.

2d Infantry Division—1 native officer, 17 rank and file, 1 horse, killed ; 4 officers, 5 native officers, 10 serjeants or havildars, 81 rank and file, wounded.

3d Infantry Division—1 officer, 1 serjeant or havildar, 6 rank and file, killed ; 1 officer, 4 serjeants or havildars, 73 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

TOTAL—13 officers, 2 native officers, 15 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 176 rank and file, 5 syces and grasscutters, 3 syce drivers, 210 horses, killed ; 39 officers, 9 native officers, 42 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 545 rank and file, 12 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 7 syces, 92 horses, wounded.

European officers, 13 ; native officers, 2 ; non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, 192 ; syces, &c., 8 ; killed.

GRAND TOTAL, 215.

European officers, 39 ; native officers, 9 ; non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, 588, syces, &c., 21 ; wounded.

GRAND TOTAL, 657.

Grand total of all ranks, killed and wounded, 872.

#### LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Head Quarters' Staff—Major General Sir R. H. Sale, G.C.B. Quartermaster-General Queen's troops, killed ; Major W. R. Herries, A.D.C. to the Governor-General, killed ; Captain J. Munro, killed. Major P. Grant, Deputy Adjutant-General of the army, dangerously wounded ; Captain G. E. Hillier, A.D.C. to the Governor-General, severely wounded ; Captain H. B. Edwardes, A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief, slightly wounded.

Artillery Division—Captain Jasper Trower, killed ; First Lieutenant R. Pollock, killed. Captain F. Dashwood, severely wounded, since dead ; First Lieutenant C. V. Cox, slightly wounded ; First Lieutenant C. A. Wheelwright, wounded ; First Lieutenant C. Bowie, slightly wounded.

Cavalry Division Staff—Brigadier W. Mactier, severely ; Brevet Captain and Brigade Major T. L. Harrington, severely ; Volunteer Mr. A. Alexander, A.D.C. to Brigadier Gough, severely.

Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons—Brevet Captain G. Newton, killed ; Cornet E. Worley, killed. Lieutenant S. Fisher, severely wounded ; Lieutenant E. G. Swinton, severely wounded ; Lieutenant E. B. Cureton, severely wounded.

Governor-General's Body Guard—Lieutenant W. Fisher, killed. Brevet Captain C. D. Dawkins, severely wounded ; Lieutenant G. R. Taylor, very severely wounded.

5th Light Cavalry—Major Alexander, slightly ; Lieutenant R. Christie, slightly.

#### First Division of Infantry.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—Captain Van Homrigh, 48th Native Infantry, Acting A.D.C., killed. Brigadier S. Bolton, C.B., dangerously wounded ; Brigadier H. M. Wheeler, C.B., severely wounded ; Captain E. Lugard, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, slightly wounded ; Lieutenant Nicolls, Engineers, Acting A.D.C., severely wounded.

#### First Brigade.

Her Majesty's 31st Foot—Lieutenant H. W. Hart, killed. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Byrne, severely wounded ; Captain W. Willes, dangerously wounded ; Captain T. Bulkeley, dangerously wounded ; Captain G. D. Young, dangerously wounded ; Lieutenant J. L. R. Pollard, slightly wounded ; Lieutenant J. Brenchley, mortally wounded, since dead ; Assistant Surgeon R. B. Gahan, 9th Foot, dangerously wounded.

47th Native Infantry—1 wounded ; Lieutenant J. F. Pogson, dangerously.

#### Second Brigade.

Her Majesty's 50th Foot—Assistant Surgeon A. Graydon, killed. Captain H. Needham, severely wounded ; Lieutenant W. S. Carter, slightly wounded ; Lieutenant J. C. Bishop, severely wounded ; Lieutenant R. E. De Montmorency, severe contusion ; Lieutenant C. E. Young, severely wounded.

42d Native Light Infantry—Lieutenant J. Spence, killed. Ensign E. Van Holt slightly wounded.

#### Second Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—Major R. Codrington, Assistant Quartermaster-general, severely wounded.

Second Native Grenadiers—Captain T. W. Bolton, severely wounded. Captain J. Gifford, severely wounded ; Ensign A. D. Warden, severe contusion.

#### Third Infantry Division.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—Major General Sir J. M'Caskill, K.C.B. and K.H., killed.

#### Fifth Brigade.

Her Majesty's 9th Foot—Ensign J. Hanham, slightly wounded.

Sixth Brigade.

Her Majesty's 80th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel T. Bunbury, slightly wounded.

*P Grant,*

Major, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

RETURN of ORDNANCE captured from the Sikh Army, at the battle of *Moodkee*, on the 18th of December 1845, by the Army of the *Sutlege*, under the command of His Excellency Sir HUGH GOUGH, G.C.B. Commander-in-Chief.

6 Brass guns	-	-	-	4 in. 6-tenths	-	-	-	12	pounders.
1 Brass howitzer	-	-	-	6 in. 5-tenths	-	-	-	6½	pounders.
4 Brass guns	-	-	-	4 in. 2-tenths	-	-	-	9	pounders.
3 Brass guns	-	-	-	3 in. 6-tenths	-	-	-	6	pounders,
1 Brass gun	-	-	-	2 in. 9-tenths	-	-	-	3	pounder.

#### REMARKS.

Total number of guns captured 15. It was impossible to compute the quantity of metal in these guns, but it was evident that they were much heavier than those of a similar calibre in the Bengal artillery.

The carriages were all in good repair, with the exception of one or two struck by our shot. The whole were destroyed, and the guns left in the fort of Moodkee.

Four more guns reported to have been dismounted by the men of the horse-artillery, and left on the field from want of means to bring them away.

(signed) *Geo. Brooke,*

Brigadier, Commanding Artillery, Army of the *Sutlej*.

Enclosure No. 4, in No. 11.

The COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA.

Camp, Ferozeshah, December 22d, 1845.

Right Honourable Sir,

I HAVE again to congratulate you on the success of our arms. A grand battle has been fought against the Sikh army at this place, and, by the blessing of Divine Providence, victory has been won, by the valour of our troops, against odds, and under circumstances which will render this action one of the most memorable in the page of Indian history.

After the combat of the 18th, at Moodkee, information was received the following day that the enemy, in increased numbers, were moving on to attack us. A line of defence was taken up in advance of our encampment, and dispositions made to repel assault, but the day wore away without their appearing, and at night we had the satisfaction of being reinforced by Her Majesty's 29th foot, and the East India Company's 1st European light infantry, with our small division of heavy guns.

I must here allude to a circumstance most favourable to our efforts in the field. On this evening, in addition to the valuable counsel with which you had in every emergency before favoured me, you were pleased yet further to strengthen my hands by kindly offering your services as second in command in my army. I need hardly say with how much pleasure the offer was accepted.

On the morning of the 21st the offensive was resumed; our columns of all arms debouched four miles on the road to Ferozeshah, where it was known that the enemy, posted in great force and with a most formidable artillery, had remained since the action of the 18th, incessantly employed in entrenching his position. Instead of advancing to the direct attack of their formidable works, our force manœuvred to their right: the second and fourth divisions of Infantry, in front, supported by the first division and Cavalry in second line, continued to defile for some time out of cannon shot between the Sikhs and Ferozepore. The desired effect was not long delayed, a cloud of dust was seen on our left, and, according to the instructions sent him on the preceding evening, Major-general Sir John Littler, with his division, availing himself of the offered opportunity, was discovered in full march to unite



unite his force with mine. The junction was soon effected, and thus was accomplished one of the great objects of all our harassing marches and privations, in the relief of this division of our army from the blockade of the numerous forces by which it was surrounded.

Dispositions were now made for an united attack on the enemy's entrenched camp. We found it to be a parallelogram, of about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth, including within its area the strong village of Ferozeshah; the shorter sides looking towards the Sutlej and Moodkee, and the longer towards Ferozepore and the open country. We moved against the last-named face, the ground in front of which was like the Sikh position in Moodkee, covered with low jungle.

The divisions of Major-general Sir John Littler, Brigadier Wallace (who had succeeded Major-general Sir John M'Caskill), and Major-general Gilbert, deployed into line, having in the centre our whole force of artillery, with the exception of three troops of horse artillery, one on either flank and one in support, to be moved as occasion required. Major-general Sir Harry Smith's division, and our small cavalry force, moved in second line, having a brigade in reserve to cover each wing.

I should here observe, that I committed the charge and direction of the left wing to Lieutenant-general Sir Henry Hardinge, while I personally conducted the right.

A very heavy cannonade was opened by the enemy, who had dispersed over their position upwards of 100 guns, more than 40 of which were of battering calibre. These kept up a heavy and well-directed fire, which the practice of our far less numerous artillery, of much lighter metal, checked in some degree, but could not silence; finally, in the face of a storm of shot and shell, our infantry advanced and carried these formidable entrenchments: they threw themselves upon the guns, and with matchless gallantry wrested them from the enemy; but, when the batteries were partially within our grasp, our soldiery had to face such a fire of musketry from the Sikh infantry, arrayed behind their guns, that, in spite of the most heroic efforts, a portion only of the entrenchment could be carried. Night fell while the conflict was every where raging.

Although I now brought up Major-general Sir Harry Smith's division, and he captured and long retained another point of the position, and Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons charged and took some of the most formidable batteries, yet the enemy remained in possession of a considerable portion of the great quadrangle, whilst our troops, intermingled with theirs, kept possession of the remainder, and finally bivouacked upon it, exhausted by their gallant efforts, greatly reduced in numbers, and suffering extremely from thirst, yet animated by an indomitable spirit. In this state of things the long night wore away.

Near the middle of it, one of their heavy guns was advanced, and played with deadly effect upon our troops. Lieutenant-general Sir Henry Hardinge immediately formed Her Majesty's 80th foot and the 1st European light infantry. They were led to the attack by their commanding officers, and animated in their exertions by Lieutenant-colonel Wood (aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-general), who was wounded in the outset, the 80th captured the gun, and the enemy, dismayed by this counter-check, did not venture to press on further. During the whole night, however, they continued to harass our troops by fire of artillery, wherever moonlight discovered our position.

But, with day-light of the 22d, came retribution. Our infantry formed line, supported on both flanks by horse artillery, whilst a fire was opened from our centre by such of our heavy guns as remained effective, aided by a flight of rockets. A masked battery played with great effect upon this point, dismounting our pieces, and blowing up our tumbrils. At this moment Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge placed himself at the head of the left, whilst I rode at the head of the right wing.

Our line advanced, and, unchecked by the enemy's fire, drove them rapidly out of the village of Ferozeshah and their encampment; then, changing front to its left, on its centre, our force continued to sweep the camp, bearing down all opposition, and dislodged the enemy from their whole position. The line then halted, as if on a day of manœuvre, receiving its two leaders as they rode along its front, with a gratifying cheer, and displaying the captured standards of the Khalsa army. We had taken upwards of 73 pieces of cannon, and were masters of the whole field.

The force assumed a position on the ground which it had won, but even here its labours were not to cease ; in the course of two hours, Sirdar Tej Sing, who had commanded in the great last battle, brought up from the vicinity of Ferozepore fresh battalions and a large field of artillery, supported by 30,000 Ghorepurras, hitherto encamped near the river. He drove in our cavalry parties, and made strenuous efforts to regain the position at Ferozeshah ; this attempt was defeated ; but its failure had scarcely become manifest, when the Sirdar renewed the contest with more troops and a large artillery. He commenced by a combination against our left flank ; and, when this was frustrated, made such a demonstration against the captured village as compelled us to change our whole front to the right ; his guns during this manœuvre maintained an incessant fire, whilst our artillery ammunition being completely expended in these protracted combats, we were unable to answer him with a single shot.

I now directed our almost exhausted cavalry to threaten both flanks at once, preparing the infantry to advance in support, which apparently caused him suddenly to cease his fire, and to abandon the field.

For twenty-four hours not a Sikh has appeared in our front. The remains of the Khalsa army are said to be in full retreat across the Sutlej, at Nuggurputhur and Tilla, or marching up its left bank towards Hurreekeeputhur, in the greatest confusion and dismay. Of their chiefs, Bahadur Sing is killed ; Lal Sing is said to be wounded ; Mehtab Sing, Adjoodhia Pershad, and Tej Sing, the late governor of Peshawur, have fled with precipitation. Their camp is the scene of the most awful carnage, and they have abandoned large stores of grain, camp equipage, and ammunition.

Thus has apparently terminated this unprovoked and criminal invasion of the peaceful provinces under British protection.

On the conclusion of such a narrative as I have given, it is surely superfluous in me to say, that I am, and shall be to the last moment of my existence, proud of the army which I had the honour to command on the 21st and 22d instant ; to their gallant exertions I owe the satisfaction of seeing such a victory achieved, and the glory of having my own name associated with it.

The loss of this army has been heavy ; how could a hope be formed that it should be otherwise ; within thirty hours this force stormed an entrenched camp, fought a general action, and sustained two considerable combats with the enemy ; within four days it has dislodged from their positions, on the left bank of the Sutlej, 60,000 Sikh soldiers, supported by upwards of 150 pieces of cannon, 108 of which the enemy acknowledge to have lost, and 91 of which are in our possession.

In addition to our losses in the battle, the captured camp was found to be everywhere protected by charged mines, by the successive springing of which many brave officers and men have been destroyed.

I must bear testimony to the valour displayed in these actions by the whole of the regiments of Her Majesty's service employed, and the East India Company's 1st European light infantry ; the native force seconded in a most spirited manner their gallant conduct.

To Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge, my second in command, my warmest thanks are due, not only for his personal exertions, which were conspicuous to all, but for the able assistance he afforded me through all the eventful scenes of this well-fought action. To the general and my personal staff I feel deeply indebted for their unceasing exertions. Majors-Generals Sir Harry Smith, Gilbert and Sir John Littler and Brigadier Wallace (who nobly fell in the hour of victory), fully realized the high expectations I had formed of their conduct as leaders of divisions.

With the brigadiers, the commandant of artillery, and the chief engineer, the commanding officers of regiments, and with the departmental staff, I was also greatly pleased ; their exertions were most unremitting, and highly praiseworthy.

The reports I have received from the Generals of divisions of Infantry, the Brigadiers of Cavalry, and the Commandant of Artillery, speak in the highest terms of their respective staff ; and it is my intention, as soon as possible, to forward to you, Right Honourable Sir, a list containing the names of all the officers I have just enumerated, together with the names of all those who appear to me specially to merit approbation and favour.

The hurried manner in which I am forced to collect information, and prepare these numerous details, may, I fear, cause the omission of the names of some officers

officers well deserving of notice ; but I shall not fail to send in a supplementary list when I can assure myself of their individual merits, as it would be most painful to me to feel that I had not done justice to any one of the brave men who shared with me the glories and dangers of this arduous conflict.

I beg now to mention the conduct of an illustrious nobleman, Count Ravensburg, who, with the officers of his suite, Counts Greuben and Oriola, did us the honour to accompany the force during our operations. They were present at Moodkee, and in this great battle. It is with the greatest pleasure and sincerity I can bear my testimony to their gallant conduct on these occasions, worthy of the high reputation in arms of their countrymen, and of the great ancestor of one of them. I lament to add, that Dr. Hoffmeister, the medical attendant on the count, was killed in the action of the 21st instant.

I herewith inclose the report of Lieutenant-general the Right honourable Sir H. Hardinge, second in command.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Gough*,  
General, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

RETURN of KILLED and WOUNDED of the Army of the *Sutlej*, under the Command of His Excellency General Sir *Hugh Gough*, Bart., G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief, in the Actions fought near Ferozeshah, on the 21st and 22d of December 1845.

Camp, Sultan Khan Wallah,  
27 December 1845.

Personal Staff—2 European officers wounded.

General Staff—1 European officer killed ; 1 ditto wounded.

TOTAL—1 European officer killed ; 3 European officers wounded.

#### ARTILLERY DIVISION.

1st Brigade of Horse Artillery—1 European officer, 7 rank and file, 3 lascars, 35 regimental horses, killed ; 4 serjeants, 28 rank and file, 3 lascars, 1 syce, 37 regimental horses, wounded.

3d Brigade of Horse Artillery—1 European officer, 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file, 2 syces, 70 regimental horses, killed ; 1 European officer, 3 serjeants, 18 rank and file, 3 lascars, 1 syce, 18 regimental horses, wounded.

3d Company 4th Battalion, Foot Artillery, with No. 7 Light Field Battery—2 rank and file, 2 regimental horses, killed ; 1 European officer, 1 rank and file, 1 syce, 16 regimental horses, wounded.

2d Company 6th Battalion, with No. 9 Light Field Battery—1 rank and file, 1 lascar, 10 regimental horses, killed ; 1 serjeant, 3 regimental horses, wounded.

4th Company 6th Battalion, with No. 19 Light Field Battery—1 rank and file, 1 lascar, 2 syces, killed ; 1 lascar, wounded.

2d Company 7th Battalion, No. 6 Light Field Battery—2 native officers, 1 rank and file, 1 syce, 1 regimental horse, killed ; 1 rank and file, 1 syce, 1 regimental horse, wounded.

2d and 4th Companies 4th Battalion, with Siege Guns—2 warrant officers, 2 serjeants, 13 rank and file, wounded.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—2 European officers wounded.

TOTAL—2 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 serjeant, 26 rank and file, 4 lascars, 4 syces, 2 syces and grass-cutters, 118 regimental horses, killed ; 4 European officers, 2 warrant officers, 10 serjeants, 61 rank and file, 7 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 2 syces or grass-cutters, 75 horses, wounded.

#### CAVALRY DIVISION.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—3 European officers wounded.

##### First Brigade.

Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons—3 European officers, 2 serjeants, 1 trumpeter, 54 rank and file, 8 officers' chargers, killed ; 6 European officers, 6 serjeants, 80 rank and file, 60 regimental horses, wounded.

8th Regiment of Light Cavalry—1 havildar, 3 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, 20 regimental horses, killed ; 1 warrant officer, 1 havildar, 7 rank and file, 12 regimental horses, wounded.

9th Regiment Irregular Cavalry—2 native officers, 8 rank and file, 36 regimental horses, killed ; 11 rank and file, 15 regimental horses, wounded.

##### Second Brigade.

Governor General's Body Guard—10 regimental horses, killed ; 2 rank and file, wounded  
5th Regiment of Light Cavalry—1 havildar, 8 regimental horses, killed ; 2 rank and file, wounded.

8th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry—1 rank and file, 11 regimental horses, killed ; 4 rank and file, 5 regimental horses, wounded.

#### Third Brigade.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry, Lancers—9 rank and file, 61 regimental horses, killed ; 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 6 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

3d Regiment Irregular Cavalry—3 rank and file, 17 regimental horses, killed ; 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 13 rank and file, 20 regimental horses, wounded.

TOTAL—3 European officers, 2 native officers, 4 serjeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 78 rank and file, 9 officers' chargers, 163 regimental horses, killed ; 9 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 warrant officer, 9 serjeants or havildars, 133 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, 112 regimental horses, wounded.

#### 1st INFANTRY DIVISION.

##### 1st Brigade.

Her Majesty's 31st Foot—2 European officers, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 36 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, killed ; 5 European officers, 4 serjeants, 92 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, wounded.

24th Regiment Native Infantry—1 European officer, 3 native officers, 4 rank and file, killed ; 1 European officer, 2 havildars, 24 rank and file, wounded.

47th Regiment Native Infantry—9 rank and file killed ; 2 havildars, 1 drummer, 23 rank and file, wounded.

##### 2d Brigade.

Her Majesty's 50th Foot—27 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, killed ; 6 European officers, 5 serjeants, 3 drummers, 83 rank and file, wounded.

42d Regiment Native Light Infantry—1 European officer, 2 native officers, 2 havildars, 10 rank and file, killed ; 2 European officers, 5 havildars, 4 drummers, 31 rank and file, wounded.

48th Native Infantry—1 native officer, 1 havildar, 13 rank and file, 3 officers' chargers, killed ; 2 European officers, 3 havildars, 46 rank and file, wounded.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—3 officers' chargers killed ; 3 European officers, 1 officer's charger, wounded.

TOTAL—4 European officers, 6 native officers, 5 serjeants or havildars, 1 drummer, 119 rank and file, 9 officers' chargers, killed ; 19 European officers, 21 serjeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 299 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

#### SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—2 European officers, 3 officers' chargers, killed ; 1 European officer, 1 officer's charger, wounded.

##### Third Brigade.

Her Majesty's 29th Foot—2 European officers, 1 serjeant, 67 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, killed ; 2 European officers, 6 serjeants, 4 drummers, 106 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, wounded.

45th Regiment of Native Infantry—2 native officers, 14 rank and file, killed ; 1 European officer, 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 30 rank and file, wounded.

##### Fourth Brigade.

1st European Light Infantry—2 European officers, 2 serjeants, 43 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, killed ; 6 European officers, 12 serjeants, 4 drummers, 135 rank and file, wounded.

2d Regiment Native Infantry (Grenadiers)—1 European officer, 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 15 rank and file, killed ; 2 European officers, 3 native officers, 2 havildars, 43 rank and file, wounded.

16th Regiment Native Infantry (Grenadiers)—1 European officer, 2 havildars, 11 rank and file, killed ; 1 European officer, 5 native officers, 5 havildars, 51 rank and file, wounded.

TOTAL—8 European officers, 3 native officers, 6 serjeants or havildars, 150 rank and file, 6 officers' chargers, killed ; 13 European officers, 9 native officers, 26 serjeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 365 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

#### THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 European officer killed.

##### Fifth Brigade.

Her Majesty's 9th Foot—3 European officers, 1 serjeant, 66 rank and file, killed ; 6 European officers, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 191 rank and file, wounded.

26th Regiment Native Infantry—2 European officers, 1 havildar, 1 drummer, 7 rank and file, killed ; 1 native officer, 2 havildars, 42 rank and file, wounded.

73d Regiment Native Infantry—1 European officer, 1 native officer, 19 rank and file, killed ; 1 native officer, 5 havildars, 30 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

##### Sixth Brigade.

Her Majesty's 80th foot—4 European officers, 1 drummer, 19 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, killed ; 3 European officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 52 rank and file, wounded.

TOTAL—

TOTAL—11 European officers, 1 native officer, 2 serjeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 111 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, killed; 9 European officers, 2 native officers, 13 serjeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 315 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

#### FOURTH INFANTRY DIVISION.

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 European officer, 5 officers' chargers, killed; 2 native officers wounded.

##### 7th Brigade.

Her Majesty's 62d Foot—7 European officers, 6 serjeants, 76 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, killed; 10 European officers, 5 serjeants, 2 drummers, 154 rank and file, wounded.

12th Regiment of Native Infantry—1 native officer, 10 rank and file, killed; 4 European officers, 5 havildars, 2 drummers, 59 rank and file, wounded.

14th Regiment of Native Infantry—1 native officer, 2 havildars, 12 rank and file, 1 officer's charger, killed; 5 European officers, 1 native officer, 4 havildars, 59 rank and file, wounded.

##### 8th Brigade.

33d Regiment of Native Infantry—1 native officer, 1 havildar, 6 rank and file, killed; 3 native officers, 5 havildars, 1 drummer, 31 rank and file, wounded.

44th Regiment of Native Infantry—9 rank and file killed; 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 14 rank and file, wounded.

54th Regiment of Native Infantry—2 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

TOTAL—8 European officers, 3 native officers, 9 serjeants or havildars, 115 rank and file, 7 officers' chargers, killed; 21 European officers, 5 native officers, 20 serjeants or havildars, 5 drummers, 323 rank and file, wounded.

#### ABSTRACT.

Staff—1 European officer, killed; 3 European officers, wounded.

Artillery Division—2 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 serjeant, 26 rank and file, 4 lascars, 4 syce drivers, 2 syce grass-cutters, 118 regimental horses, killed; 4 European officers, 2 warrant officers, 10 serjeants, 61 rank and file, 7 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 2 syce grass-cutters, 75 regimental horses, wounded.

Cavalry—3 European officers, 2 native officers, 4 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 78 rank and file, 9 officers' chargers, 163 regimental officers, killed; 9 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 warrant officer, 9 havildars, 133 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, 112 regimental horses, wounded.

1st Infantry—4 European officers, 6 native officers, 5 serjeants or havildars, 1 drummer, 119 rank and file, 9 officers' chargers, killed; 19 European officers, 21 serjeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 299 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

2d Infantry—8 European officers, 3 native officers, 6 serjeants or havildars, 150 rank and file, 6 officers' chargers, killed; 13 European officers, 9 native officers, 26 serjeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 365 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

3d Infantry—11 European officers, 1 native officer, 2 serjeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 111 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, killed; 9 European officers, 2 native officers, 13 serjeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 315 rank and file, 1 lascar, wounded.

4th Infantry—8 European officers, 3 native officers, 9 serjeants or havildars, 115 rank and file, 7 officers' chargers, killed; 21 European officers, 5 native officers, 20 serjeants or havildars, 5 drummers, 323 rank and file, wounded.

Grand Total—37 European officers, 17 native officers, 27 serjeants or havildars, 4 trumpeters or drummers, 599 rank and file, 4 lascars, 4 syce drivers, 2 syce grass-cutters, 33 officers' chargers, 281 regimental horses, killed; 78 European officers, 18 native officers, 3 warrant officers, 99 serjeants or havildars, 23 trumpeters or drummers, 1,496 rank and file, 8 lascars, 2 syce drivers, 2 syce grass-cutters, 6 officers' chargers, 187 regimental horses, wounded.

#### NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Personal Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Wood, Aide-de-Camp to the Right honourable the Governor-general, severely wounded; Lieutenant F. P. Haines, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, severely ditto.

General Staff—Major A. W. Fitzroy Somerset, Military Secretary to the Right hon. the Governor-general, mortally ditto, since dead; Brevet Captain W. Hore, Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government, killed.

Artillery Division, Divisional Staff—Captain W. K. Warner, Commissary of Ordnance, slightly wounded.

Brigade Staff—Captain M. Mackenzie, Major of Brigade, slightly wounded.

2d Troop, 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery—Captain E. D. A. Todd, killed.

1st Troop, 3d Brigade, Horse Artillery—1st Lieutenant R. M. Paton, slightly wounded.

3d Troop, 3d Brigade, Horse Artillery—1st Lieutenant P. C. Lambert, killed.

3d Company, 4th Battalion.—1st Lieutenant E. Atlay, slightly wounded.

#### CAVALRY DIVISION.

Divisional Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel D. Harriott, Commandant, slightly wounded, Captain C. F. Havelock, Her Majesty's 9th Foot, D. A. Quartermaster-general, wounded.

Brigade Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel M. White, C. B., Commanding 1st Brigade, slightly wounded.

Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons—Brevet Captain J. E. Codd, killed ; Cornet H. Ellis, ditto ; Cornet G. W. K. Bruce, Her Majesty's 16th ditto.

Ditto—Major C. W. M. Balders, slightly wounded ; Lieutenant H. C. Morgan, severely wounded ; Lieutenant J. G. A. Burton, slightly wounded ; Cornet W. H. Orme, severely wounded ; Cornet Lieutenant J. D. White, slightly wounded ; Cornet J. Rathwell, ditto.

#### 1ST DIVISION OF INFANTRY.

Divisional Staff—Captain E. Lugard, D. A. A. G., wounded ; Lieutenant A. J. Galloway, D. A. Q. M. G., ditto ; Lieutenant E. A. Holdich, A. D. C., ditto.

Her Majesty's 31st Foot—Lieutenant J. L. R. Pollard, killed ; Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Bernard, ditto.

Ditto—Major G. Baldwin, severely wounded ; Lieutenant T. H. Plaskett, severely wounded ; Lieutenant A. Pilkington, ditto ; Ensign J. Paul, slightly wounded ; Ensign H. P. Hutton, ditto.

Her Majesty's 50th Foot—Captain W. Knowles, wounded ; Lieutenant C. A. Mouat, ditto ; Lieutenant E. J. Chambers, ditto ; Lieutenant R. M. Barnes, ditto ; Ensign A. White, ditto ; Lieutenant and Adjutant E. C. Mullen, ditto.

24th Regiment, Native Infantry—Brevet Major J. Griffin, killed.

Ditto, Ensign E. A. Grubb, wounded.

42d Light Infantry—Lieutenant J. G. Wollen, killed.

Ditto, Lieutenant Adjutant C. W. Ford, wounded ; Ensign J. Wardlaw, ditto.

48th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant E. W. Litchford, slightly wounded ; R. C. Taylor, ditto.

#### 2D DIVISION OF INFANTRY.

Brigade Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Taylor, Brigadier, wounded.

Captain J. O. Lucas, Major of Brigade, killed ; Captain J. H. Burnett, 16th Native Infantry, ditto.

Her Majesty's 29th Foot—Captain G. Molle, killed ; Lieutenant A. A. Simmons, ditto.

Ditto, Major G. Congreve, wounded ; Captain A. St. G. H. Stepney, ditto.

1st European Light Infantry—Captain T. Box, killed ; Ensign P. Moxon, ditto.

Ditto—Captain C. Clark, severely wounded ; Captain B. Kendall, dangerously ditto ; Lieutenant D. C. T. Beatson, 14th Native Infantry, officiating interpreter, severely ditto ; Lieutenant R. W. H. Fanshawe, slightly ditto ; Ensign F. O. Salusbury, severely ditto ; Ensign C. R. Wriford, slightly ditto.

2d Regiment Native Infantry, Grenadiers—Ensign G. A. Armstrong, killed.

Ditto—Captain T. W. Bolton, severely wounded ; Ensign W. S. R. Hodson, slightly ditto.

16th Regiment Native Infantry, Grenadiers—Major L. N. Hull, killed.

Ditto—Ensign J. J. O'Brien, slightly wounded.

45th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant C. V. Hamilton, wounded.

#### 3D DIVISION OF INFANTRY.

Brigade Staff—Lieutenant-colonel N. Wallace, Brigadier, killed.

Her Majesty's 9th Foot—Lieutenant-colonel A. B. Taylor, killed ; Captain J. Dunne, ditto ; Captain J. F. Field, ditto.

Ditto—Captain A. Borton, severely wounded ; Lieutenant A. Taylor, severely wounded ; Lieutenant J. U. Vigors, slightly wounded ; Lieutenant F. Sievwright, dangerously wounded ; Lieutenant W. G. Cassidy, dangerously wounded ; Ensign W. H. Forster, contused.

Her Majesty's 80th Foot—Captain A. D. W. Best, killed ; Captain R. Scheberras, ditto ; Lieutenant R. B. Warren, ditto ; Lieutenant G. C. G. Bythesea, ditto.

Ditto—Major R. A. Lockhart, wounded ; Brevet Captain S. Fraser, since dead ; Lieutenant M. D. Freeman, wounded.

26th Light Infantry, Native Infantry—Lieutenant G. A. Croly, killed ; Lieutenant A. C. Eatwell, ditto.

73d Regiment Native Infantry—Captain R. M. Hunter, killed.

#### 4TH DIVISION OF INFANTRY.

Divisional Staff—Lieutenant Harvey, Aide-de-camp, killed ; Captain J. F. Egerton, D.A.Q.M.G., wounded.

Brigade Staff—Captain C. F. J. Burnett, Major of Brigade, slightly wounded ; Lieutenant-colonel T. Reed, slightly ditto.

Her Majesty's 62d Foot—Captain G. H. Clarke, killed ; Captain H. Wells, ditto ; Lieutenant T. K. Scott, ditto ; Lieutenant W. M'Nair, ditto ; Lieutenant R. Gubbins, ditto ; Lieutenant M. Kelly, ditto ; Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Sims, ditto.

Ditto—Major W. T. Shortt, slightly wounded ; Captain S. W. Graves, badly ditto ; Captain C. W. Sibley, ditto ; Captain D. G. A. Darroch, slightly ditto ; Lieutenant M. J. Gregorson, badly ditto ; Lieutenant W. L. Ingall, slightly ditto ; Lieutenant A. S. Craig, severely ditto ; Ensign C. Roberts, ditto ; Ensign J. M. M. Hewett, slightly ditto.

12th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant-colonel L. Bruce, very severely wounded ; Captain W. B. Holmes, severely ditto ; Lieutenant C. B. Tulloch, very severely ditto ; Ensign J. H. C. Ewart, slightly ditto.

14th Regiment Native Infantry—Captain W. Struthers, slightly wounded ; Bt. Captain C. G. Walsh, ditto ; Lieutenant A. O. Wood, severely ditto ; Lieutenant I. H. H. Lukin, slightly ditto ; Ensign G. Weld, severely ditto.

*P. Grant,*

Major, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

KILLED.

## KILLED.

European officers, 37.  
 Native ditto, 17.  
 Non-commissioned, drummers, rank and file, 630.  
 Syces, drivers, &c., 10.  
 TOTAL, 694.

## WOUNDED.

European officers, 78.  
 Native ditto, 18.  
 Non-commissioned, drummers, rank and file, 1610.  
 Syces, drivers, &c., 12.  
 Warrant officers, 3.  
 TOTAL, 1721.

GRAND TOTAL of all ranks, killed and wounded - - - - 2415.

## RETURN of ORDNANCE captured during the Action of the 21st and 22d instant.

				Camp, Fer ozeshah, 27 Decem ber 1845.			
				No.			
Gun - - - -	9-pounder	- - -		Gun - - brass	8-pounder	- - -	1
Howitzer - - -	42-pounder	- - -		ditto - ditto	6-pounder	- - -	1
Gun - - - -	18-pounder	- - -		ditto - ditto	9-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - - - -	18-pounder	- - -		ditto - ditto	9-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - - - -	18-pounder	- - -		ditto - ditto	9-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - - - -	9-pounder	- - -		ditto - ditto	12-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - - - -	9-pounder	- - -		ditto - ditto	10-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - - - -	9-pounder	- - -		ditto - ditto	6-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - - - -	8-pounder	- - -		ditto - ditto	8-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - - - -	9-pounder	- - -		ditto - ditto	12-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - - - -	9-pounder	- - -		ditto - ditto	10-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - - - -	9-pounder	- - -		ditto - ditto	10-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - - - -	18-pounder	- - -		ditto - ditto	12-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - - - -	9-pounder	- - -		ditto - ditto	8-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - - - -	9-pounder	- - -		ditto - ditto	3-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - - - -	18-pounder	- - -		ditto - ditto	10-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - - - -	8-pounder	- - -		ditto - ditto	9-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - - - -	8-pounder	- - -		ditto - ditto	8-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - - - -	8-pounder	- - -		ditto - ditto	8-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - - - -	6-pounder	- - -		ditto - ditto	9-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - - - -	9-pounder	- - -		ditto - ditto	3-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - - - -	12-pounder	- - -		Mortar - ditto	10-inch shell	- - -	1
ditto - - - -	7-pounder	- - -		Gun - - ditto	3-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - brass	7-pounder	- - -	1	ditto - ditto	6-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - ditto	8-pounder	- - -	1	ditto - ditto	8-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - ditto	18-pounder	- - -	1	ditto - ditto	7-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - ditto	15-pounder	- - -	1	ditto - ditto	3-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - ditto	11-pounder	- - -	1	ditto - ditto	8-pounder	- - -	1
Howitzer - ditto	24-pounder	- - -	1	ditto - ditto	8-pounder	- - -	1
Gun - - ditto	3-pounder	- - -	1	ditto - ditto	32-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - iron	3-pounder	- - -	1	ditto - ditto	9-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - ditto	6-pounder	- - -	1	Mortar - ditto	24-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - brass	24-pounder	- - -	1	Gun - - ditto	9-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - ditto	6-pounder	- - -	1	Howitzer - ditto	9-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - ditto	6-pounder	- - -	1	Gun - - ditto	18-pounder	- - -	1
ditto - ditto	9-pounder	- - -	1	ditto - ditto	- - -	- - -	1
ditto - ditto	3-pounder	- - -	1				

Many of these guns have long Persian inscriptions on them, and very old dates; some are highly ornamented; carriages in good repair, and closely assimilating to those in use with the Bengal Artillery; the whole well fitted for post guns; the metal in these guns is much heavier than those of a similar calibre in use with the Bengal Artillery.

Two more guns were discovered at Sooltan-Khan Wallah, of which no return has yet been received.

*W. K. Warner,*  
 Lieutenant and Brevet Captain, Commissary of Ordnance.  
*M. McKenzie,*  
 Brevet Captain, Brigade-Major Artillery, Army of the Sutlej.  
*Geo. G. Denniss,*  
 Brigadier of Foot Artillery, Army of the Sutlej.  
*George Brobke,*  
 Brigadier Commanding Artillery, Army of the Sutlej.

Enclosure No. 5 in No. 11.

Lieutenant-general Sir *Henry Hardinge*, G. C. B., to General Sir *Hugh Gough*,  
Bart., G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief in India.

Sir,

Camp, Ferozepore, 22 December 1845.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency that, when the army under your command had formed its junction with the forces from Ferozepore, under Major-general Sir John Littler, and was drawn up in order of battle, on the 21st instant, I proceeded with the two left brigades, commanded by Colonels Wallace and M'Laren, to attack the enemy's intrenched position at Ferozeshah.

2. The line advanced with great steadiness, notwithstanding the nature of the ground, intersected with jungle. When the troops had cleared these impediments, and had opened out into the plain, they continued to press on, without a check, under a very heavy fire of grape and musketry from the enemy's batteries, and having borne down all opposition, entered the enemy's camp, and captured the guns in their front.

3. This portion of the camp was soon after on fire, compelling the troops to desist from their attack of the remainder; and as it was now dark, the troops formed on the ground, nearly on a line with the burning camp. From that period till the morning, these brave men were exposed to an incessant fire from the enemy's guns, the darkness of the night being illuminated by the explosion of mines, tumbrils and shells.

4. I need not dwell on the events of this night, so remarkable in military history, because your Excellency witnessed them, and with me admired the fortitude and resolution of these brave men, ready to encounter any danger, although harassed by fatigue and suffering from thirst.

5. I have personally reported to your Excellency my admiration of the conduct of Her Majesty's 80th regiment, and the 1st European Light Infantry, in obeying with alacrity the order I gave about midnight to stand to their arms and charge a battery, which bore destructively on our ranks. Lieutenant-colonel Bunbury, assisted by Lieutenant-colonel Wood, my Aide-de-camp, led the attack, on which occasion the latter officer was wounded. The guns were spiked, the enemy driven away with loss, and this part of our line left undisturbed for the remainder of the night. Their conduct in the preceding part of the action came more immediately under your Excellency's own observation.

6. Your Excellency, having formed the troops before daylight, led the right of the attack, intrusting the left to me. The whole line instantly advanced, and, animated by your example, carried every thing before them; and, having traversed the camp from one extremity to the other, drew up in a perfect line, expressing by loud cheers, as we rode up the line, their conscious pride that every man had done his duty.

7. I again most cordially congratulate you on the brilliant success of the army under your Excellency's command.

8. It is now my duty to report to your Excellency, that Major-general Gilbert, commanding a portion of this division of the army, gave me the greatest satisfaction.

9. Colonel Wallace fell bravely at the head of his troops.

10. Colonel M'Laren led his brigade with his accustomed judgment and resolution.

11. My own personal Staff having been all disabled, with the exception of one most dear to me, and who still remained by my side, I derived, on the morning of the 22d, the most valuable aid from Lieutenant-colonel Birch, Judge-Advocate-General; from Lieutenant-colonel Parsons; and from your Excellency's intelligent and brave Aide-de-camp, Captain West. These officers, riding several paces in front of the line, regulated the advance, animated the men, and prevented any unnecessary firing.

12. I have great obligations, during the whole of these operations, to Colonel Benson, a member of the Military Board, and acting as my Aide-de-camp, who has constantly accompanied me in the field, and in whose cool judgment and experienced ability I place great reliance.

13. My Aide-de-camp, Lieutenant-colonel Wood, has shown all the qualities which make a good officer.

14. I beg to bring to your notice my Aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Hillier, who is wounded, and Lieutenant Peel, of the 37th Native Infantry, Acting Aide-de-camp,



camp, who is slightly wounded. Captain Becher, of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, attached to my camp, also accompanied me, and I recommend him as a very promising officer.

15. I also recommend the Officers belonging to the Political Agency of these provinces, who acted as my Aides-de-camp, Captain Abbott, and Lieutenant Lake, and are both wounded. Captain Mills, Acting Aide-de-camp, took the command of a troop of Horse Artillery with his usual spirit.

16. It is now with great pain that I have to record the irreparable loss I have sustained, and more especially the East India Company's Service, in the death of Major Broadfoot, of the Madras Army, my Political Agent. He was thrown from his horse by a shot, and I failed in prevailing upon him to leave the field. He re-mounted, and shortly afterwards received a mortal wound. He was as brave as he was able in every branch of the Political and Military Service.

17. Major Somerset, my Military Secretary, much about the same time, was shot through the body, conducting himself with the hereditary courage of his race. He was always foremost where difficulties required to be overcome. I deeply regret his loss.

18. I have also lost a most promising and brave officer by the death of Captain Herries, on the night of the 18th, at Moodkee.

19. Lieutenant Munro, of the 10th Light Cavalry, my Aide-de-camp, a most amiable and excellent officer, I have also had the misfortune to lose, whilst placed at your Excellency's disposal, in the affair at Moodkee.

20. Captain Hore, Assistant Military Secretary, and a valuable officer, acting as my Aide-de-camp, was killed about the same time as Major Somerset received his wound.

21. I have now to request your Excellency's notice to the conduct of an illustrious nobleman, Count Ravensburg, who, with the officers of his suite, Count Greuben and Count Oriola, accompanied me in the field. These Prussian officers nobly sustained the reputation of their countrymen.

22. The Prince's surgeon was struck to the ground by a ball. I saw his Royal Highness instantly spring from his horse to his assistance. The Prince's humanity was unavailing; death had already closed the surgeon's career.

23. I am aware of the respectful regard which your Excellency entertains for this illustrious nobleman and his companions, travellers in the East; and I know that this brief record of their actions will be gratifying to your Excellency.

I have, &c.

*H. Hardinge.*

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Enclosure No. 6 in No. 11.

Major-general Sir *John Littler* to the Adjutant-general of the Army.

Sir,

Ferozepore, 25 December 1845.

In pursuance of instructions received from the Right honourable the Governor-general, under date the 20th instant, I moved out of my position at Ferozepore at 8 A.M. on the 21st instant, with the corps as per margin,\* leaving the defence of the cantonments to the 63d Regiment Native Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Wilkinson, and that of the town to the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, under Lieutenant-colonel Carnegie, together with detachments of Sappers, and half a field battery in the town, and 2d company (reserve) of Artillery in the entrenchment.

* 2 Troops Horse Artillery.	
1½ Light Field Battery.	
8th Light Cavalry.	
3d Irregular Cavalry.	
H. M. 62d Foot,	
12th Native Infantry,	} 1st Brigade.
14th ditto -	
33d ditto -	} 2d Brigade.
44th ditto -	
54th ditto -	
Detachment of Sappers.	

I effected a junction with the troops under the personal command of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and, agreeably to his instructions, moved into position, or order of battle, on the same evening about 4 P.M. The first advance in line was very steady, and the approach to the enemy's works made under a most galling and destructive fire. The casualties in the ranks were awful. The troops, however, still moved on with great firmness and resolution, and approached the enemy's battery to within about 150 yards, when I considered the prize to be within their grasp.

Brigadier T. Reed gave the order to charge, supported by the left or Brigadier the Honourable T. Ashburnham's Brigade. This charge was commenced with such determined gallantry and spirit, that the result seemed certain. The enemy, however, having great confidence in their guns, continued to serve them with extraordinary activity, and to make such havoc in our ranks, as to cause an immediate panic and hesitation in Her Majesty's 62d Foot, which of course had a similar effect on the native regiments on the flanks, notwithstanding all our exertions to induce them to advance by cheering and encouraging them, pointing at the same time to the short distance which they had to proceed when the day would be their own. It was all in vain, and they retired out of gun-shot to where Her Majesty's 9th Foot and 26th Regiment Native Infantry were drawn up in reserve. A part of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, with their colours, accompanied these two regiments, and entered the enemy's batteries.

At this period it was nearly dark, and, as I had heard that the divisions on the right had also been unable to obtain an entrance, I bivouacked for the night in the vicinity.

On the following morning I obtained information of the right division having been directed to renew the attack, and I moved to co-operate, as might be necessary. I then received orders to wait until further instructions, and was moved up to the town and directed to hold it. The result of this attack was most glorious to the British army, and I heartily congratulate his Excellency and the Governor-general on the happy termination of probably one of the most sanguinary engagements that ever took place in India.

With the conduct of the troops in general, under me, I was much gratified; their patience and perseverance in marching through the day, exposed to the sun and want of water, must have, no doubt, in some measure weakened their energies, but they notwithstanding evinced great firmness and resolution in advancing to the attack, until borne down by the furious and irresistible fire from all arms, that men could be exposed to; the loss of many of their officers must have tended to relax their efforts and check their ardour, and under such circumstances only could the disappointment to Her Majesty's 62d regiment themselves and to their country have been for a moment conceived.

The native troops, under the numerous temptations to which they have been exposed for several months past by Sikh emissaries, have evinced their loyalty to the British Government in a most remarkable manner, not a single desertion having taken place, since the enemy crossed the Sutlej, that has come to my knowledge. They have maintained the character of the Bengal army in displaying courage and bravery under a heavy fire.

I have much pleasure in bringing to the favourable notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the services of those zealous and indefatigable officers, Brigadiers T. Reed, the Honourable T. Ashburnham, D. Harriott, commanding cavalry, and E. Huthwaite, commanding artillery, whose cool courage throughout the attack was conspicuous. To the several commanding officers of regiments and divisions, Lieutenant-colonel Gairdner, commanding 14th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieutenant-colonel Bruce, commanding 12th Regiment Native Infantry, who lost his arm in the action; Major Wake, commanding 44th Regiment Native Infantry; Major Shortt, commanding Her Majesty's 62d Foot; Major Osborn, commanding 54th Regiment Native Infantry; and Captain Sandeman, commanding 33d Regiment Native Infantry; I feel much indebted for the spirited and gallant manner in which they brought up their respective regiments during the advance.

It is with sincere regret that I have to report for his Excellency's information the death of my Aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Harvey, of Her Majesty's 39th Foot, a very promising and intelligent young officer, and devoted to his profession. He was shot during the advance, in the act of cheering on the men, when within about 250 yards of the enemy's works. His death will be a loss to the public service, and deplored by his friends and relations.

Of Captain Egerton, my Assistant Quartermaster-general, whose activity and zeal were conspicuous, I cannot speak too highly; he was severely wounded on the morning of the 22d.

It is with much gratification that I also submit for his Excellency's consideration, and acknowledge the obligation to Major P. Innes, my Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general, and Captain Burnett, Major of the Brigade, for their indefatigable exertions throughout the affair, as well as for their able assistance on all occasions.

Lieutenant

Lieutenant Goodwyn, of the Engineers, has proved himself a most zealous and indefatigable officer during the whole time that the Sikh army has been opposite Ferozepore, as well as on the evening of the 21st, during the engagement, and whom I beg to recommend to his Excellency's notice.

To Captain W. B. Thomson, Commissariat Department, who accompanied me, and to Lieutenant W. Fullerton, superintending the Sudder Bazaar, who volunteered his services as my Aide-de-camp, and was particularly useful to me in the field, I feel indebted.

Captain Nicolson, late Assistant Governor-general's agent, and Colonel Van Courtland, late of the Sikh service, who were placed at my disposal by the late Major Broadfoot, C. B., afforded me every assistance in their power during the engagement and previously, when the Sikhs first crossed the Sutlej.

I have, &c.,

*J. H. Littler,*  
Major-Gen. Commanding Inf. Division.

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Enclosure No. 7 in No. 11.

NOTIFICATION.

Ferozepore, December 25th,  
Christmas-day, 1845.

THE Governor-general has the heartfelt satisfaction to announce to his Honour the President in Council, to the army, and to the people of India, the repulse of the Sikh forces in their attack on a portion of the British army, near Moodkee, on the night of the 18th instant, and the capture, on the evening of the 21st and morning of the 22d, of their entrenched camp, with 70 pieces of cannon, defended by 60,000 men, near the village of Ferozeshah. Upwards of 90 pieces of the enemy's artillery have been taken in these two operations.

These events, so glorious to the British arms, have been followed by the precipitate retreat of the enemy towards the Sutlej, his pride abated, and the unprovoked aggression on the British territory signally avenged.

The Governor-general cordially congratulates the Commander-in-chief, General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G.C.B., on the entire success of his Excellency's rapid and energetic operations, in which the troops, both British and Native, have displayed, under circumstances of long-continued fatigue, since the 11th instant, their accustomed discipline and valour.

The Governor-general will rejoice in recording the gallant exploits of the army during this important campaign, by decorating the breasts of the victors with a medal, as soon as the report of these operations shall be received from the Commander-in-chief.

Incessantly engaged in sharing with his brave troops their fatigues, and showing by his personal example at the head of his troops the value of enduring privations with patience, it has been impossible for his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, in the midst of so many occupations, to furnish to the Governor-general a detailed report of these brilliant successes.

The Governor-general, however, cannot refrain from notifying to the Honourable the President in Council, to the army, and to the people of India, these results so honourable to the British arms; and he directs that this notification be carefully made known to all the troops by being read on their parades, and communicated to all the departments of the Government, civil and military, and that a salute of 21 guns be fired from this fort of Ferozepore this day at one o'clock, and at every principal station of the army as soon as the notification shall be received.

These grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments to the army for its services cannot be closed without humbly remembering that our thanks are due to Him who is the only Giver of all victory, and without whose aid the battle is not to the strong.

The Governor-general, therefore, invites every British subject at this station to return thanks to Almighty God, this day at 11 o'clock, for the mercies He has so

recently vouchsafed us, by assembling at the Governor-general's tent, where prayers and thanksgivings will be read by the Governor-general's Chaplain.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India.

*F. Currie,*

Secretary to the Government of India,  
with the Governor-general.

Enclosure No. 8, in No. 11.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of India.

Cámp, Ferozepore, December 30, 1845.

\* December 19th  
and 22d.

THE Governor-general having received from the Commander-in-Chief in India the despatches, dates of which are noted in the margin\*, directs that they be published for the information of the army and people of India.

The first despatch from his Excellency reports the operations of the army on the evening of the 18th instant at Moodkee, where the enemy attempted to surprise the British camp, and were repulsed at all points, with the loss of 17 guns.

The second despatch reports the g'orious successes obtained by the army under the immediate command of his Excellency, on the evening of the 21st and the morning of the 22d, at Ferozeshah, where the British army assaulted the entrenched camp of the Sikhs, defended by 108 pieces of cannon, some of heavy calibre, and after driving the enemy from his position, captured 74 guns. Thus the enemy have been forced to relinquish to their victors on these occasions upwards of 90 pieces of artillery, with all the munitions of war in their camp.

All the objects which the Governor-general desired to effect have been accomplished by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The British force posted at Ferozepore, thus suddenly and treacherously surrounded by the Sikh army, with a large park of artillery, has been relieved; the brave garrison, under its able commander Major-general Sir J. Littler, not only maintained a firm attitude of defence, but had the satisfaction, so grateful to brave soldiers, of skilfully forming a junction with the Umballa force, and gallantly taking part in the discomfiture of the enemy which had so recently invested them.

The Governor-general again cordially congratulates his Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., on the great and important victories obtained by the army under his immediate command.

The Governor-general, in the name of the Government and of the people of India, gratefully acknowledges the noble services rendered to the public by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, by all the general and other officers, and by the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the brave Indian army.

The Governor-general's thanks are due to all the Infantry regiments of Her Majesty, and to the First European Light Infantry of the East India Company's Service, all of which regiments distinguished themselves by the most devoted courage in braving the destructive fire of the enemy's batteries and valiantly capturing their guns.

The Governor-general offers his thanks more especially to Her Majesty's 3d Dragoons, who, on all these occasions, sought opportunities of useful conflict with the enemy, and fought with that superiority over their opponents which skill and discipline impart to brave and determined men.

The European and Native Artillery maintained their accustomed character for steady, unyielding courage, when exposed to a very heavy and galling fire.

The Governor-general's thanks are justly due to the brave Infantry of the Native army, whose valour so mainly contributed to these victories, and he cannot withhold his admiration for the patience and perseverance with which they endured privations inseparable from forced marches.

The Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, united together by the bonds of mutual esteem, may be confident that, when they rely on each other's courage, the three arms, combined and acting together, will ever be found to be an invincible army.

The Government of India, as a tribute of their esteem for the meritorious conduct of the troops engaged in the recent operations, will grant to every officer and

and soldier in the service of the Government of India, engaged in these battles, a medal to be worn with their uniforms, on which the word "Ferozeshah" shall be inscribed, as denoting that they have served in this important campaign.

The Commander-in-Chief will be so good as to furnish the Governor-general with lists of all the officers and soldiers engaged in the operations of this campaign.

The Governor-general is further pleased to order, that the following corps be permitted to wear the word "Ferozeshah" upon their appointments, standards and colours, in perpetual commemoration of their gallant services :—

1st and 3d Brigades Horse Artillery.  
 2d, 3d, and 4th Companies, 4th Battalion ;  
 2d and 4th Companies, 6th Battalion ;  
 2d Company, 7th Battalion, Foot Artillery.  
 Governor-general's Body Guard.  
 4th, 5th, and 8th Regiments Light Cavalry.  
 3d, 8th, and 9th Regiments Irregular Cavalry.  
 1st European Light Infantry.  
 2d, 12th, 14th, 16th, 24th, 26th, 33d, 42d, 44th, 45th, 47th, 48th, 54th  
 and 73d Regiments of Native Infantry.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India.

*F. Currie.*

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Enclosure No. 9, in No. 11.

PROCLAMATION by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of *India*.

Ferozepore, December 31, 1845.

THE Lahore Government has, without provocation, or any declaration of hostilities, and notwithstanding the existence of a treaty of amity and alliance, made war upon the British Government. A large Sikh army has invaded the British territories, which has been repulsed and driven across the Sutlej, with the loss of 91 pieces of their artillery now in our possession. It becomes necessary, therefore, for the British Government to take measures for punishing this unprovoked aggression, and for preventing in future similar acts of treachery by the Government and army of the Punjab. The British Government considers it right now to call upon all natives and inhabitants of Hindoostan who have taken service under the Lahore Government, to quit that service, and place themselves under the orders of the Governor-general of India. As long as relations of amity existed between the two states, there was no objection to the natives of the one territory taking service with the Government of the other; but now that the Lahore state has become the avowed enemy of the Government of Hindoostan, it is incumbent on all natives of Hindoostan, whose homes and families are under British protection, to quit the service of the common enemy, and join that of the Government of their own country. All persons of the above description are, therefore, hereby called upon to repair to the British side of the Sutlej, and to report themselves to the British authorities; their interests will, in all cases, be respected; they will, if fit for the military service, be taken into that of the British Government, with all the advantages of pay and allowances enjoyed by British soldiers.

All natives of Hindoostan who, after the promulgation of this Proclamation, continue in the service of the enemy, will be considered to have forfeited all claim to British protection, and will be treated as traitors to their country, and enemies of the British Government.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India.

*F. Currie,*

Secretary to the Government of India,  
 with the Governor-general.

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INDIA.

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P A P E R S

RESPECTING

THE LATE HOSTILITIES

ON THE

NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER

OF

INDIA.

*(Presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.)*

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
26 February 1846.*

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[Price 7 d.]

85.

*Under 8 oz.*

FURTHER PAPERS  
RESPECTING  
THE LATE HOSTILITIES  
ON THE  
NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER OF INDIA;  
AND THE  
CONCLUSION OF TREATIES  
WITH THE  
MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SING, OF LAHORE,  
AND THE  
MAHARAJAH GOLAB SING, OF JUMMOO.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*  
1846.

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(77)

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LONDON:  
PRINTED BY T. R. HARRISON.

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## No. 12.

*The Governor-General of India to the Secret Committee of the East India Company.*(Extract.) *Camp, Ferozepore, January 1, 1846. (No. 1.)*

THE enemy is reported to be preparing a bridge of boats about thirty miles to the eastward of this place; and to be giving out that they will recross the river, and try another battle.

I believe this to be only a demonstration. We are now too strong (the 1st division, Meerut force, being this day at Moodkee, twenty miles distant) for them to venture an attack.

Great pains seem to have been taken by the Sikh army to conceal from the Durbar the extent of their discomfiture, but much anxiety and irresolution are described to prevail at Lahore.

## No. 13.

*The Governor-General to the Secret Committee.*(Extract.) *Ferozepore, January 19, 1846. (No. 2.)*

SINCE the dispatch of my last letter on the 1st instant, no military operations of importance have taken place.

I mentioned in that letter that the Sikh army was said to be constructing a bridge not very far from the spot where they crossed the river, after having been driven from Ferozeshah, and that they declared it was their intention again to fight on this side of the river.

The bridge has been constructed, and a tête-de-pont has been thrown up in front of it, with much military skill, in a position very favourable to defence. The opposite banks are high, and the river, where the bridge is laid, makes a slight curve inwards, so as to throw the opposite banks sufficiently forward to afford protection to both flanks of the advanced position from heavy artillery placed in battery. Above the bridge, and not far from it, is a good ford, which facilitates the communication between the forces on the opposite banks.

Although the Sikhs have industriously circulated reports during the last fortnight, that they are about to attack us, and have caused it to be stated that, on particular days, a general advance will be made upon the British troops, it is evident that they have no such intention, and that their object is merely to prevent our passing, and to keep us before them while the season for operations is wearing away.

You are aware of the state in which the station of Loodiana was left in regard to troops, when our army advanced under the Commander-in-chief to the relief of Ferozepore; and that, by leaving in the fort the old, the infirm, and the recruits, and by uniting the effective part of the force of that station with the Umballa force, we were enabled to undertake the operations described in the dispatch of the 31st ultimo, which led to such eminently successful and satisfactory results.

Advantage has been taken by the Durbar and the Sikh army, of the paucity of troops at Loodiana, to effect a passage for a force of about 10,000 men of all arms to this side of the Sutlej, in the neighbourhood of that place. No attack had been made on the town or cantonments of Loodiana up to the evening of the day before yesterday; and the object of this force appeared to be rather to entrench itself near the place at which it crossed, in order to obstruct our progress, and to cut off the passage of supplies *en route* to Ferozepore, and to intercept the communi-

cation between the two posts, than to make an attack on the town and fortress of Loodiana. As soon as the Meerut force had joined the Commander-in-chief's camp, I took immediate measures to reinforce the Loodiana fort, and the station at Busseean, by requesting the Commander-in-chief to appropriate the 36th regiment of native infantry the Sirmoor and Nusseeree battalions, and the 30th native infantry, 1st light cavalry, with four guns, for this service.

This force has been at Loodiana since the 15th; and the sick, the women, and the children have been conveyed to Umballa; and this force has a month's supply of provisions in the fort.

Major Mackeson had been sent with a detachment to reduce the fort of Mookatsur, about thirty-five miles from this, garrisoned by Sikh troops; and his instructions were, after completing this operation, to take the Shekawattee brigade, and proceed to Busseean, and there to co-operate with Sir Harry Smith, who had been already detached with a force to reduce Dhurmkothe, and keep open the communication for supplies and ammunition from our rear.

Effective measures have been taken for repulsing Runjore Sing, relieving Loodiana, and protecting our rear. Sir Harry Smith's force will amount to 7000 men and 24 guns.

We are now awaiting the arrival of the heavy guns and ammunition ordered by me from Delhi, which left that place on the 10th of this month.

I have little farther to state regarding our military operations during the period embraced in this dispatch. The Rajah of Ladwa took the opportunity, when our troops on the frontier were concentrated in the neighbourhood of Ferozepore, to cross the Sutlej, with his guns, from Ladwa, and the small establishment of troops, to the Lahore side, where he has openly joined the force under Sirdar Runjore Sing. This party, aided by some of Runjore Sing's troops, recrossed the Sutlej, and went to Budawal, a fort belonging to the Rajah of Ladwa, attached by us, and occupied by some troops of the Maharajah of Putteala. At Budawal, the Ladwa Rajah succeeded in getting possession of some of his family and property detained there, though he was unable to retake the fort; and then, after burning three or four of the bungalows in the cantonment of Loodiana, the party—a mere plundering one—recrossed the Sutlej.

This petty affair is the only one in which the Sikh army, or its adherents, have had any success up to this time.

At present, the Chiefs and the Ranee feel that they can give no guarantee for the performance of any conditions they may propose to us; they are still at the mercy of the army, which, though much weakened and disorganized by the defeats it has sustained, and the loss of its artillery, is yet too strong for its own Government to deal with.

No provocation, on our part, has ever been suggested, even as a remote cause for the invasion of our territory. No party ever pretends to set up the pretext of alarm excited, or injury sustained, at our hands, as an excuse for the outrage which has been perpetrated, and the violation of the Treaty. The translation of the last letter written by the Durbar, in reply to the usual khureeta from the Governor-General, announcing his intention to proceed to the Upper Provinces, is in the usual style of friendship, and declares a desire for the continuance of friendly relations, though it must have been written after the determination was taken, by the party then in power, to bring about the collision between the Lahore troops and our Government, by the wanton invasion of our provinces, for the purpose of averting from themselves the capricious wrath, and murderous resentment, of an overgrown and ungovernable army, whose demands for pay and emoluments, the resources of the country, disturbed by anarchy and misrule, could no longer meet.

There can, of course, be no guarantee for the security of our territories, till this army is broken up, or reduced to a state of obedience and subordination, which can only be effected by actual coercion by us.

With my letter of the 31st ultimo, I forwarded a copy of a proclamation issued by me, calling upon all the natives of Hindoostan to leave the ranks of the enemy, under the conditions stated. The circulation of this

is said to have caused great jealousy and distrust in the Sikh army, and I have reason to think that it will shortly have the effect of detaching many from its ranks. Some communications have been made to our officers on the subject, and small parties have already come over.

With my last letter, I inclosed the dispatches of the Commander-in-chief, and the returns of killed and wounded in the actions of Moodkee and Ferozeshah. As these returns included all the wounds, however slight, they did not give a correct notion of our actual and permanent loss. In respect to the European part of the force, I have had a return very carefully prepared, showing the number killed, and the number of those wounded, whose wounds incapacitate them permanently from active service. Of the remainder who are wounded, but not permanently incapacitated for future service, 1100 will return to their ranks out of 1371 wounded, and nearly one-third have already rejoined their regiments, and, in the course of a month, the remainder will almost all be again fit for duty.

#### No. 14.

*The Governor-General to the Secret Committee.*

(Extract.)

*Ferozepore, February 3, 1846. (No. 3.)*

IN my letter to you, No. 2, dated 19th ultimo, I described the state of affairs at Loodiana, and the measures which, up to that time, had been taken for relieving that post, and for repelling the force under Sirdar Runjore Sing Mujethea, which had crossed the Sutlej in its neighbourhood.

In the correspondence now inclosed, you will learn the measures pursued by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, in communication with myself, for reinforcing Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B., when we discovered that Runjore Sing's army had been considerably increased; and when it became evident that the object of the Sirdar was to pass Loodiana, and intercept our siege train, ammunition, and treasure, on their way from Delhi to Ferozepore.

It is with high gratification that I refer you to the inclosures of this dispatch, which describe the entire success of the operations of Sir H. Smith's force for frustrating the design of the Sirdar; and which give an accurate detail of the complete and decisive victory obtained by that able officer and his gallant troops, over the division of the Sikh army under Runjore Sing, on the 28th ultimo. In that important action, the Sikh force was entirely routed; the whole of their artillery, consisting of fifty-two guns, with its equipments, taken; their camp-carriage and munitions of war, captured, and themselves driven headlong, with very severe loss, into, and across, the Sutlej.

I inclose, for your information, a notification of yesterday's date issued by me, promulgating to the army and the people of India these glorious operations, and I beg to bring to especial notice the brave officers whose valour and devotion are mentioned in that paper, and in the dispatches of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief and of Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B.

This decisive victory has occurred at a very important moment. There has not been time for us to ascertain the full effect it may have on the enemy; but it has evidently shaken the Durbar, and the other division of the army in a very great degree; and I am satisfied that it will considerably facilitate all our future proceedings.

Our siege train and ammunition for our field artillery, &c., are this day two marches from Ferozepore: when they arrive, the operations for our onward move will be actively pursued.

The earnest and reiterated intreaties of the Durbar to Rajah Golab

Sing, that he would repair to Lahore, have been at length acceded to by that chief. He reached the capital with five regiments of his picked hill troops on the 27th. When he came, the Durbar seemed more than ever alarmed, and was anxious to persuade him to repair to the frontier. He seems to have made a point of notifying to the Durbar, in the most public and explicit manner, that he has taken no part; and is in no way implicated in their conduct towards the British Government, which he condemns as unjustifiable.

The last report states that the troops had insisted on the installation of Rajah Golab Sing as Minister, and that the step had been acceded to, though reluctantly, by the Rane and the Chiefs.

I have considered it expedient to let the Rajah Golab Sing be aware, that the British Government will not only require full indemnity for the expenses of the war, but also arrangements for the greater security of our frontier against the recurrence of such atrocities as those recently perpetrated.

It may be politic and proper, in the course of the discussions which may arise, to weaken the territorial power of the Government of Lahore,—rendering the Rajpoots of the Hills independent of the Sikhs, and by other means involving a loss of a portion of their territory,—a retribution also very necessary, in the way of example, to deter other native States from imitating their conduct. These are points which can be better discussed when the Lahore Government may seek to approach the Government for the restoration of peace.

But, above all, it must be absolute and indispensable, that the Sikh army shall be disbanded; its organization, numbers and system entirely changed; and such measures taken as may best secure this object, in which it is highly probable that all the influential parties in the State will concur.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 14.

*General Order by the Governor-General of India.*

*Camp, Ferozepore, February 2, 1846.*

THE Governor-General announces to the army and the people of India, that he has received from his Excellency the Commander-in-chief of the army, a report by Major-General Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B., dated the 30th ultimo, giving the details of a complete victory gained by the troops under the immediate command of the Major-General, on the 28th January, over the Sikh forces commanded by the Sirdar Runjore Sing Mujetha.

In this decisive and glorious action, the enemy's infantry were dislodged from every position and village they attempted to hold, by rapid charges at the point of the bayonet. Their horsemen were driven from every part of the field by repeated charges, in which the superior valour of the European and Native cavalry was most conspicuous; and the artillery, moving with its accustomed celerity, was always well to the front; directing its fire with precision and effect. The result of these noble efforts of the three arms of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, in which the valour and discipline of the troops were happily combined with the skill of the commander, has been the signal defeat of the enemy, who was driven across the river with great loss, his camp being captured, and fifty-two pieces of artillery remaining in the hands of the victors.

These trophies, in addition to those taken at Ferozeshah and Moodkee, complete the number of 143 pieces of artillery taken in the field from the enemy, since the British army moved from its cantonments to repel a most unprovoked aggression on its territories.

To Major-General Sir Harry Smith, and to the brave troops he commanded, the Governor-General conveys the tribute of his admiration, and the grateful acknowledgments of the Government and the People of India. The service rendered was most important, and was accomplished by the ability of the commander and the valour of the troops.

The Governor-General's thanks are due to Brigadier Wheeler, who, although still suffering from the wounds received at Moodkee, energetically headed his brigade, composed of Her Majesty's 50th Regiment, the 48th Native Infantry, and the Sirmoor Battalion. Great praise is also due to Brigadiers Godby and Hicks, who, with the 36th Native Infantry and Nusseeree Battalion, Her Majesty's 31st, and the 24th and 47th Native Infantry, stormed the village of Aliwal, drove the enemy from it, and seized the guns by which it was defended.

The Governor-General has much satisfaction in observing the warm terms of admiration in which the Major-General speaks of the Nusseeree and Sirmoor battalions, and the Shekawattee Brigade, under Brigadier Penny, Captain Fisher, and Major Forster. These corps nobly emulated the example of the regular regiments of infantry.

In short, the conduct of the troops, European and Native, regular and irregular, was, throughout the field, an honorable rivalry, in which every corps bravely did its duty.

Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, on this occasion, have added to their former reputation acquired in various fields of battle in Asia, by routing the enemy's cavalry in every direction, and by resolute charges of two of its squadrons, under Captain Bere, and Major Smyth, and Captain Pearson, penetrating the enemy's square of infantry, in which charges the squadrons were gallantly supported by the 3rd Light Native Cavalry under Major Angelo.

In these exploits the native cavalry distinguished itself throughout the day; and the Governor-General is happy to bear his testimony to the fact that, since the army of the Sutlej commenced its operations on the 18th December, the native cavalry has, on every occasion, proved its superior prowess, whether in the general actions which have been fought, or in the various skirmishes at the outposts, such as that in which Captain Becher was gallantly engaged with a small party of the 8th Irregular Cavalry at Alloowalla on the morning of the 27th January.

The Governor-General's thanks are due, in an especial manner, to Brigadier Cureton, who commanded the cavalry. This officer's whole life has been spent in the most meritorious exertions in Europe and Asia; and, on this occasion, the skill and intrepidity with which the cavalry force was handled, obtained the admiration of the army which witnessed their movements.

The Government of India, ever desirous to mark its grateful sense of the services of the army, will cause a medal to be presented to every officer and soldier of the East India Company's service, engaged in the battle of Aliwal, and requests, through his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that a nominal roll may be furnished for that purpose.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India,

F. CURRIE,

*Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.*

## Inclosure 2 in No. 14.

*General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-chief in India,  
to the Governor-General.*

(Extract.)

*Camp, Nihalkee, February 1, 1846.*

AFTER its final-repulsé, on the 22nd of December, the Sikh army retired, in great confusion, across the ferries and fords of the Sutlej.

I established my head quarters at Sultan Khan Walla on the 24th, my divisions being encamped at that place, at Peer Khan Walla, and at Kool. On the 27th, I advanced to Hurruff; and, the same day, personally pushed a reconnoissance to the bank of the river, at the Ghat of Sobraon.

The enemy was seen stretching along the right bank in force, not more than half a dozen of his stragglers being surprised by our irregular cavalry on this side.

Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division I placed in an advanced position, with its right on the village of Mallowal, and its left on a nullah, an offset from the Sutlej.

From this point the enemy was watched by the Major-General with equal activity and circumspection, whilst the rest of our troops were held in hand ready to support him, should the Sikhs venture to resume the initiative.

On or about the 5th, our attention was directed to a predatory incursion of the enemy, in the direction of Loodiana. They burnt a few of the residences of our officers and barracks of our soldiers, at that station, but avoided the combat, when the Sirmoor Battalion and other troops, interrupted them in the work of destruction.

Rumour exaggerated the nature and extent of this inroad, and excited some alarm for our communications; but the object of this foray was, eventually, discovered to be for the purpose of favouring the escape across the Sutlej, of the Rajah of Ladwa, who had alone, of all the principal princes and chiefs of the Protected States, evinced towards us, at this conjuncture, decided hostility. With him, the predatory Sikhs recrossed the Sutlej.

On the 12th of January, I determined to bring my whole force into a position, from which it might more closely observe the movements of the enemy, now posted near the greater Sobraon, on the right bank. At an early hour it executed an oblique movement to its right and front. Major-General Sir Harry Smith, supported by a cavalry brigade, under Brigadier Cureton (recently brought up from Meerut), was, in this new alignment, still on the right, opposite to Hurrekee Puttun; Major-General Gilbert in the centre, and Major-General Sir Robert Dick on the left, covered again by cavalry. Major-General Sir John Grey, posted at Attaree, watched the Nuggur ford. The troops of Major-General Sir John Littler occupied, or were drawn around, the cantonment and entrenchment of Ferozepore.

The enemy, on his side, reinforced his army on the right bank, completed and strengthened his bridge, and increased the force of his posts and picquets on the left bank. These parties having, on the 14th, evinced more than usual audacity, I caused that body of his infantry which held the head of the bridge, to be driven in by the fire of artillery and rockets, supported by the presence of our light troops. On the following day, a partial cannonade, which was again opened on our side, upon the boats of the Sikhs, on their outposts on the left bank, and their encampment on the right, enabled me to ascertain, from the direction of their corresponding fire, the nature of all their defensive dispositions.

Meanwhile, the upper Sutlej has become the scene of very interesting operations.

It is a strange feature of this war, that the enemy, pressed for supplies on his own bank, has been striving to draw them from his Jaghire States on this side of the river. In the town and fort of Dhurmkothe, which were filled with grain, he had, in the second week of January, a small garrison of mercenaries, Rohillas, Eusufzies and Affghans. Major-General Sir Harry Smith was, on the 18th, sent against this place, with a

single brigade of his division, and a light field battery. He easily effected its reduction, the troops within it surrendering at discretion, after a few cannon shots. But, whilst he was yet in march, I received information of a more serious character. There remained little cause to doubt that Sirdar Runjore Sing Mujethea had crossed from Philoor, at the head of a numerous force of all arms, and established himself in position at Baran Hara, between the old and the new courses of the Sutlej, not only threatening the city of Loodiana with plunder and devastation, but indicating a determination to intersect the line of our communications at Busseean and Raekote.

The safety of the rich and populous town of Loodiana had been in some measure provided for by the presence of three battalions of native infantry under Brigadier Godby; and the gradual advance of our reinforcements, amongst which was included Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, and the position of the Shekawattee Brigade, near Busseean, gave breathing time to us in that direction.

But, on the receipt of the intelligence which could be relied on, of the movements of Runjore Sing, and his apparent views, Major-General Sir Harry Smith, with the brigade at Dhurmkothe, and Brigadier Cureton's cavalry, was directed to advance by Jugraon towards Loodiana; and his second brigade, under Brigadier Wheeler, moved on to support him.

Then commenced a series of very delicate combinations, the momentous character of which can only be comprehended by reflecting on the task which had devolved on this army, of guarding the frontier from Roopur down to Mundote.

The Major-General, breaking up from Jugraon, moved towards Loodiana, when the Sirdar, relying on the vast superiority of his forces, assumed the initiative, and endeavoured to intercept his progress, by marching in a line parallel to him, and opening upon his troops a furious cannonade. The Major-General continued coolly to manœuvre; and when the Sikh Sirdar, bending round one wing of his army, enveloped his flank, he extricated himself, by retiring, with the steadiness of a field day, by echelon of battalions, and effected his communication with Loodiana, but not without severe loss.

Reinforced by Brigadier Godby, he felt himself to be strong; but his manœuvre had thrown him out of communication with Brigadier Wheeler, and a portion of his baggage had fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Sikh Sirdar took up an entrenched position at Budawal, supporting himself on its fort; but, threatened on either flank by General Smith and Brigadier Wheeler, finally decamped, and moved down to the Sutlej. The British troops made good their junction, and occupied the abandoned position of Budawal. The Shekawattee Brigade and Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment also added to the strength of the Major-General; and he prepared to attack the Sikh Sirdar on his new ground. But, on the 26th, Runjore Sing was reinforced, from the right bank, with 4000 regular troops, twelve pieces of artillery, and a large force of cavalry.

Emboldened by this accession of strength, he ventured on the measure of advancing towards Jugraon, apparently with the view of intercepting our communications by that route.

It is my gratifying duty to announce that this presumption has been rebuked by a splendid victory obtained over him. He has not only been repulsed by the Major-General, but his camp at Aliwal carried by storm, the whole of his cannon and munitions of war captured, and his army driven headlong across the Sutlej, even on the right bank of which he found no refuge from the fire of our artillery.

I have the honor now to forward the Major-General's report which has just reached me. It is so ample and luminous, that I might, perhaps, have spared some of the details into which admiration of the Major-General's conduct, and of the brave army confided to him, in these operations, has led me.

It now remains for me only to congratulate you, Right Honorable Sir, and the Government of India, on the brilliant success which, under Divine Providence, the Major-General has achieved; and to record my opinion that, throughout these arduous and important operations, he has displayed



all the qualities of an able commander. Most strongly, and most earnestly at the same time, I beg to bring to your notice, and to that of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the Honorable the Court of Directors, the officers and corps on whom he has so justly bestowed his commendations.

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Inclosure 3 in No. 14.

*Major-General Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B., to the Adjutant-General of the Army.*

Sir,

*Camp, Field of the Battle of Aliwal, January 30, 1846.*

MY dispatch to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, of the 23rd\* instant, will have put his Excellency in possession of the position of the force under my command, after having formed a junction with the troops at Loodiana, hemmed in by a formidable body of the Sikh army, under Runjore Sing and the Rajah of Ladwa. The enemy strongly entrenched himself around the little fort of Budawal, by breast works and "abattis," which he precipitately abandoned on the night of the 22nd instant, (retiring, as it were, upon the ford of Tulwun,) having ordered all the boats, which were opposite Philoor, to that ghat. This movement he effected during the night, and, by making a considerable détour, placed himself at a distance of ten miles, and consequently out of my reach. I could, therefore, only push forward my cavalry, so soon as I had ascertained he had marched during the night, and I occupied immediately his vacated position. It appeared subsequently he had no intention of recrossing the Sutlej, but moved down to the Ghat of Tulwun, (being cut off from that of Philoor, by the position my force occupied after its relief of Loodiana,) for the purpose of protecting the passage of a very considerable reinforcement of twelve guns, and 4000 of the regular, or "Aieen," troops, called Avitabilé's Battalion, entrenching himself strongly in a semicircle, his flanks resting on the river, his position covered with from forty to fifty guns, (generally of large calibre,) howitzers and mortars. The reinforcement crossed during the night of the 27th instant, and encamped to the right of the main army.

Meanwhile, his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, with that foresight and judgment which mark the able general, had reinforced me by a considerable addition to my cavalry, some guns, and the 2nd brigade of my own division, under Brigadier Wheeler, C.B. This reinforcement reached me on the 26th, and I had intended, the next morning, to move upon the enemy in his entrenchments, but the troops required one day's rest, after the long marches Brigadier Wheeler had made.

I have now the honour to lay before you the operations of my united forces, on the morning of the eventful 28th of January, for his Excellency's information. The body of troops under my command having been increased, it became necessary so to organize and brigade them as to render them manageable in action. The cavalry, under the command of Brigadier Cureton, and horse artillery, under Major Lawrenson, were put into two brigades; the one under Brigadier MacDowell, C.B., and the other under Brigadier Stedman. The 1st division as it stood:—Two brigades, Her Majesty's 53rd and 30th Native Infantry, under Brigadier Wilson, of the latter corps;—the 36th Native Infantry, and Nusseeree battalion, under Brigadier Godby;—and the Shekawattee Brigade, under Major Forster. The Sirmoor Battalion I attached to Brigadier Wheeler's brigade of the 1st division; the 42nd Native Infantry having been left at head-quarters.

At day-light on the 28th, my order of advance was, the cavalry in front, in contiguous columns of squadrons of regiments, two troops of horse artillery, in the interval of brigades;—the infantry in contiguous columns of brigades, at intervals of deploying distance;—artillery in the intervals, followed by two eight-inch howitzers on travelling carriages, brought into the field from the fort of Loodiana, by the indefatigable exer-

\* Not received by the Secret Committee.



tions of Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, Horse Artillery;—Brigadier Godby's brigade, which I had marched out from Loodiana the previous evening, on the right;—the Shekawattee Infantry on the left;—the 4th Irregular Cavalry, and the Shekawattee Cavalry, considerably to the right, for the purpose of sweeping the banks of the wet nullah on my right, and preventing any of the enemy's horse attempting an inroad towards Loodiana, or any attempt upon the baggage assembled round the fort of Budawal.

In this order, the troops moved forward towards the enemy, a distance of six miles, the advance conducted by Captain Waugh, 16th Lancers, the Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master of Cavalry, Major Bradford, of the 1st Cavalry, and Lieutenant Strachey, of the Engineers, who had been jointly employed in the conduct of patrols up to the enemy's position, and for the purpose of reporting upon the facility and points of approach. Previously to the march of the troops, it had been intimated to me, by Major Mackeson, that the information, by spies, led to the belief the enemy would move somewhere at daylight, either on Jugraon, my position of Budawal, or Loodiana. On a near approach to his outposts, this rumour was confirmed by a spy, who had just left his camp, saying the Sikh army was actually in march towards Jugraon. My advance was steady; my troops well in hand; and, if he had anticipated me on the Jugraon road, I could have fallen upon his centre with advantage.

From the tops of the houses of the village of Poorein, I had a distant view of the enemy. He was in motion, and appeared directly opposite my front, on a ridge, of which the village of Aliwal may be regarded as the centre. His left appeared still to occupy its ground in the circular entrenchment; his right was brought forward and occupied the ridge. I immediately deployed the cavalry into line, and moved on. As I neared the enemy, the ground became most favourable for the troops to manœuvre, being open and hard grass land. I ordered the cavalry to take ground to the right and left by brigades, thus displaying the heads of the infantry columns; and, as they reached the hard ground, I directed them to deploy into line. Brigadier Godby's brigade was in direct echelon to the rear of the right; the Shekawattee infantry in like manner to the rear of my left; the cavalry in direct echelon on, and well to the rear of, both flanks of the infantry; the artillery massed on the right, and centre, and left. After deployment, I observed the enemy's left to outflank me; I therefore broke into open column, and took ground to my right. When I had gained sufficient ground, the troops wheeled into line. There was no dust; the sun shone brightly. These manœuvres were performed with the celerity and precision of the most correct field day. The glistening of the bayonets and swords of this order of battle was most imposing, and the line advanced. Scarcely had it moved forward 150 yards, when, at 10 o'clock, the enemy opened a fierce cannonade from his whole line. At first, his balls fell short, but quickly reached us. Thus upon him, and capable of better ascertaining his position, I was compelled to halt the line, though under fire, for a few moments, until I ascertained that, by bringing up my right, and carrying the village of Aliwal, I could with great effect precipitate myself upon his left and centre. I therefore quickly brought up Brigadier Godby's brigade; and, with it, and the 1st brigade under Brigadier Hicks, made a rapid and noble charge, carried the village, and two guns of large calibre. The line I ordered to advance, Her Majesty's 31st Foot and the native regiments contending for the front, and the battle became general. The enemy had a numerous body of cavalry on the heights to his left, and I ordered Brigadier Cureton to bring up the right brigade of cavalry, who, in the most gallant manner, dashed in among them, and drove them back upon their infantry. Meanwhile, a second gallant charge to my right was made by the light cavalry and the body guard. The Shekawattee brigade was moved well to the right, in support of Brigadier Cureton. When I observed the enemy's encampment, and saw it was full of infantry, I immediately brought upon it Brigadier Godby's brigade, by changing front, and taking the enemy's infantry *en revers*. They drove them before them, and took some guns without a check.

Q

While these operations were going on upon the right, and the enemy's left flank was thus driven back, I occasionally observed the brigade under Brigadier Wheeler, an officer in whom I have the greatest confidence, charging, and carrying guns, and everything before it, again connecting his line, and moving on, in a manner which ably displayed the coolness of the Brigadier and the gallantry of his irresistible brigade, Her Majesty's 50th Foot, the 48th Native Infantry, and the Sirmoor battalion, although the loss was, I regret to say, severe in the 50th. Upon the left, Brigadier Wilson, with Her Majesty's 53rd and the 30th Native Infantry, equalled in celerity and regularity their comrades on the right; and this brigade was opposed to the "Aieen" troops, called Avitabilé's, when the fight was fiercely raging.

The enemy, well driven back on his left and centre, endeavoured to hold his right to cover the passage of the river, and he strongly occupied the village of Bhoondree. I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smyth and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about, and re-entering the square, in the most intrepid manner, with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3rd Light Cavalry under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, while the 53rd Regiment carried the village by the bayonet, and the 30th Native Infantry wheeled round to the rear in a most spirited manner. Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander's and Captain Turton's troops of horse artillery, under Major Lawrenson, dashed almost among the flying infantry, committing great havoc, until about 800 or 1000 men rallied under the high bank of a nullah, and opened a heavy but ineffectual fire from below the bank. I immediately directed the 30th Native Infantry to charge them, which they were able to do upon their left flank, while in a line in rear of the village. This native corps nobly obeyed my orders, and rushed among the Avitabilé troops, driving them from under the bank, and exposing them once more to the deadly fire of twelve guns within 300 yards. The destruction was very great, as may be supposed, by guns served as these were. Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment moved forward in support of the 30th Native Infantry, by the right of the village. The battle was won; our troops advancing with the most perfect order to the common focus, the passage of the river. The enemy, completely hemmed in, were flying from our fire, and precipitating themselves in disordered masses into the ford and boats, in the utmost confusion and consternation: our 8-inch howitzers soon began to play upon their boats, when the "débris" of the Sikh army appeared upon the opposite and high bank of the river, flying in every direction, although a sort of line was attempted to countenance their retreat, until all our guns commenced a furious cannonade, when they quickly receded. Nine guns were on the verge of the river by the ford. It appears as if they had been unlimbered to cover the ford. These being loaded, were fired once upon our advance; two others were sticking in the river, one of them we got out; two were seen to sink in the quicksands; two were dragged to the opposite bank and abandoned. These, and the one in the middle of the river, were gallantly spiked by Lieutenant Holmes, of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, and Gunner Scott, of the 1st troop 2nd brigade Horse Artillery, who rode into the stream, and crossed for the purpose, covered by our guns and light infantry.

Thus ended the battle of Aliwal, one of the most glorious victories ever achieved in India, by the united efforts of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's troops. Every gun the enemy had fell into our hands, as I infer from his never opening one upon us from the opposite bank of the river, which is high and favorable for the purpose: fifty-two guns are now in the ordnance park; two sank in the bed of the Sutlej; and two were spiked on the opposite bank; making a total of fifty-six pieces of cannon captured or destroyed\*. Many jingalls which were

\* 11 guns since ascertained to be sunk in the river, total 67: 30 odd jingalls fell into our hands.

attached to Avitabile's corps, and which aided in the defence of the village of Bhoondree, have also been taken. The whole army of the enemy has been driven headlong over the difficult ford of a broad river; his camp, baggage, stores of ammunition and of grain, his all, in fact, wrested from him, by the repeated charges of cavalry and infantry, aided by the guns of Alexander, Turton, Lane, Mill, Boileau, and of the Shekawattee brigade, and by the 8-inch howitzers;—our guns literally being constantly ahead of everything. The determined bravery of all was as conspicuous as noble. I am unwont to praise when praise is not merited; and I here most avowedly express my firm opinion and conviction, that no troops in any battle on record ever behaved more nobly;—British and Native, no distinction, Cavalry, all vying with Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, and striving to head in the repeated charges. Our guns and gunners, officers and men, may be equalled, but cannot be excelled, by any artillery in the world. Throughout the day no hesitation, a bold and intrepid advance;—and thus it is that our loss is comparatively small, though, I deeply regret to say, severe. The enemy fought with much resolution; they maintained frequent rencontres with our cavalry, hand to hand. In one charge upon infantry, of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, they threw away their muskets, and came on with their swords and targets against the lance.

Having thus done justice, and justice alone, to the gallant troops his Excellency intrusted to my command, I would gladly, if the limits of a dispatch (already too much lengthened I fear,) permitted me, do that justice to individuals all deserve. This cannot be; therefore must I confine myself to mention those officers, whose continued services, experience, and standing, placed them in conspicuous commands. In Brigadier Wheeler, my second in command, I had a support I could rely on with every confidence, and most gallantly did he head his brigade. From Brigadiers Wilson, Godby, and Hicks, I had also every support, and every cause to be gratified with their exertions. In Brigadier Cureton, Her Majesty has one of those officers rarely met with; the cool experience of the veteran soldier is combined with youthful activity—his knowledge of outpost duty, and the able manner he handles his cavalry under the heaviest fire, rank him among the first cavalry officers of the age; and I beg to draw his Excellency's marked attention to this honest encomium. In Major Lawrenson, commanding the artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, Captain Turton, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, the service has officers of the very first order; and I am equally satisfied with Captain Boileau, in command of the nine-pounder battery, and with Lieutenant Mill in charge of four light guns. The two eight-inch howitzers did right good service, organized, equipped, and brought into the field by the exertions and determination to overcome all difficulties, of Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, equally well served, and brought forward always with the infantry, by Lieutenant Austin.

To Brigadiers Mac Dowell and Stedman, commanding their gallant brigades of cavalry, the fortune of the day is greatly indebted; and to all commanding officers of cavalry and infantry, my warmest thanks are due. To Major Smyth, commanding Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, who was wounded; to Major Bradford of the 1st Light Cavalry; to Major Angelo of the 3rd Light Cavalry; to Major Alexander of the 5th Light Cavalry; to Captain Hill of the 4th Irregular Cavalry; to Major Forster of the Shekawattee brigade; and to Captain Quin of the Body Guard; to Lieutenant-Colonel Spence, commanding Her Majesty's 31st Foot; to Major Bird of the 24th Native Infantry; to Captain Corfield of the 47th Native Infantry; to Lieutenant-Colonel Ryan, K.H., of Her Majesty's 50th Regiment; to Captain Troup of the 48th Native Infantry; to Captain Fisher of the Sirmoor battalion; to Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips of Her Majesty's 53rd Foot; to Captain Jack of the 30th Native Infantry; to Captain Flemyng of the 36th Native Infantry; and to Brigadier Penny, of the Nusseeree battalion.

His Excellency having witnessed the glorious services of Her Majesty's 31st and 50th Regiments, and of the 24th, 47th, and 48th Native Infantry, I have only to report upon Her Majesty's 53rd, a young regiment; but veterans in daring gallantry and regularity; and Lieutenant-Colonel

Phillips' bravery and coolness attracted the attention of myself and every staff officer I sent to him. The 30th and 36th Regiments Native Infantry are an honour to any service; and the intrepid little Goorkhas of the Nusseeree and Sirmoor battalions in bravery and obedience, can be exceeded by none. I much regretted I had no brigade to give Brigadier Penny, who is in orders for one, as his Excellency is aware. I can only say, therefore, that when he gets his brigade, if he leads it as he did his gallant band of Goorkhas, it will be inferior to none.

The services of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, his Excellency has witnessed on a former occasion, and the exalted character of this regiment is equally before him. The 1st and 3rd Light Cavalry and the 4th Irregulars, I believe he has not seen in action; and it is my duty, therefore, joyfully to report the manner they contended for the glorious prize of victory, in the many charges they this day delivered; and it will be equally gratifying when I assure his Excellency the Body Guard under Captain Quin, and the 5th Light Cavalry, well did their duty. The Shekawatee brigade, under Major Forster, is steady, obedient, and well appointed, artillery, horse, and infantry, each arm striving to distinguish itself in the field.

Captain Mathias, of Her Majesty's 62nd, in charge of a detachment of convalescents of Her Majesty's service, and Lieutenant Hebbert, of the Honorable Company's Sappers and Miners, readily performed the duty assigned them in protecting the 8-inch howitzers.

To Captain Lugard, the Assistant Adjutant-General of this force, I am deeply indebted, and the service still more so; a more cool, intrepid, and trustworthy officer cannot be brought forward; and I may say the same with great sincerity of Lieutenant Galloway, the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the 1st division. Captain Waugh, of the 16th Lancers, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General to the Cavalry, is an officer of no ordinary abilities; and the manner in which he and Major Bradford, of the 1st Light Cavalry, daily patrolled, reconnoitred, and made themselves acquainted with the position of the enemy, mainly contributed to the glorious result.

The brigadiers all speak in high terms of their majors of brigade:— Captain O'Hanlon, of the 1st brigade, who was wounded in the action, and replaced by Captain Palmer, of the 48th Native Infantry; Captain Garvock, of Her Majesty's 31st Foot, of the 2nd brigade; Captain Loftie, 30th Native Infantry, of the 3rd brigade; Lieutenant Vanrenen, of the 4th brigade; Lieutenant Pattinson, of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, of the 1st brigade of Cavalry; and Captain Campbell, of the 1st Light Cavalry, of the 2nd brigade.

Of the services of Lieutenant A. W. C. Plowden, 3rd Light Cavalry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and my Aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Holdich, and of Lieutenant Tombs of the artillery, my acting Aide-de-camp, I am fully sensible; and with the manner in which they aided me in carrying orders I am much satisfied. Lieutenants Strachey and Baird Smith, of the Engineers, greatly contributed to the completion of my plans and arrangements, and were ever ready to act in any capacity: they are two most promising and gallant officers.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the Commissariat arrangements under Captains Mainwaring and Williamson.

Owing to the judicious arrangements of Dr. Murray, field-surgeon, every wounded officer and soldier was placed under cover, and provided for, soon after dark; and, for the zeal displayed by this able and persevering medical officer, and to the several regimental surgeons, are the wounded and our country deeply indebted. The whole of the wounded were moved yesterday to Loodiana, for the sake of accommodation and comforts which could not be given them in the field.

If not irregular, I beg you will lay before the Commander-in-chief, for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor-General, my just sense of the valuable services of the political officers associated with me: Major Mackeson, Captain J. D. Cunningham, and Lieutenant Lake. For the assistance I have received from them in their political capacity I feel most grateful. On the morning of the battle, each offered to aid me in his military capacity; frequently did I employ them to carry orders to the

thickest of the fight; and frequently did they gallantly accompany charges of cavalry.

The reports of the several brigadiers I inclose; a return of the officers commanding, and second in command of regiments; also a return of killed and wounded; a return of ordnance captured and of ordnance stores; likewise a return of commissariat stores, grain, &c.; and a rough sketch of the field of battle of Aliwal.

The fort of Goongrana has, subsequently to the battle, been evacuated; and I yesterday evening blew up the fort of Budawal. I shall now blow up that of Noorpoor. A portion of the peasantry, viz., the Sikhs, appear less friendly to us, while the Mussulmans rejoice in being under our government.

I have, &c.,  
H. G. SMITH,  
Major-General Commanding.

*Nominal Roll of Officers Killed and Wounded. January 28.*

*1st Brigade of Cavalry.*

H. M.'s 16th Lancers—Lieutenant H. Swetenham, killed; Cornet G. B. Williams, killed; Major J. R. Smyth, severely wounded; Captain E. B. Bere, wounded; Captain L. Fyler, severely wounded; Lieutenant W. K. Orme, severely wounded; Lieutenant T. Pattle, wounded; Lieutenant W. Morris, wounded.

4th Irregular Cavalry—Lieutenant and Adjutant Smalpage, killed.

*2nd Brigade of Cavalry.*

1st Regiment Light Cavalry—Cornet W. S. Beatson, slightly wounded; Cornet T. G. Farquhar, mortally wounded.

*1st Brigade Infantry.*

H. M.'s 31st Regiment—Lieutenant Atty, slightly wounded.

24th Regiment N. Infantry—Lieutenant Scott, wounded.

*2nd Brigade Infantry.*

Brigade Major—Captain P. O'Hanlon, badly wounded.

H. M.'s 50th Regiment—Captain W. Knowles, leg amputated, dangerously; Captain J. L. Wilton, severely wounded; Lieutenant Grimes, killed; Lieutenant H. J. Frampton, arm amputated, dangerously; Lieutenant R. B. Bellers, slightly wounded; Lieutenant W. P. Elgee, slightly wounded; Lieutenant A. White, severely wounded; Lieutenant W. Du Vernet, severely wounded; Lieutenant J. Purcell, severely wounded; Ensign W. R. Farmer, severely wounded.

48th Regiment N. Infantry—Captain Troup, slightly wounded; Captain H. Palmer, ditto; Lieutenant and Adjutant Wale, severely wounded; Ensign W. Marshall, slightly wounded.

*4th Brigade Infantry.*

36th Regiment N. Infantry—Ensign Bagshaw, wounded.

EDWARD LUGARD, Captain,  
Assistant Adjutant-General

*Casualty Return of the Force under the Command of Major-General  
Sir H. G. Smith, K.C.B.*

*Camp, Aliwal, January 29, 1846.*

Artillery—3 men, 30 horses, killed ; 15 men, 9 horses, wounded ; 5 men, 12 horses, missing.

*Cavalry.*

**1st Brigade.**

H. M.'s 16th Lancers—2 European officers, 56 men, 77 horses, killed ; 6 European officers, 77 men, 22 horses, wounded ; 1 man, 73 horses, missing.

3rd Light Cavalry—2 Native officers, 27 men, 42 horses, killed ; 1 native officer, 21 men, 7 horses, wounded.

4th Irregular Cavalry—1 European officer, 1 horse, killed ; 2 men, 3 horses, wounded.

Total—3 European officers, 2 Native officers, 83 men, 120 horses, killed ; 6 European officers, 1 Native officer, 100 men, 32 horses, wounded ; 1 man, 73 horses, missing.

**2nd Brigade.**

Governor-General's Body Guard—1 horse killed ; 4 horses wounded ; 3 horses missing.

1st Light Cavalry—9 men, 19 horses, killed ; 2 European officers, 14 men, 9 horses, wounded ; 4 horses missing.

5th Light Cavalry—1 man, 3 horses, killed ; 1 Native officer, 8 men, 10 horses, wounded ; 4 horses missing.

Shekawattee Cavalry—1 man, 2 horses, killed ; 2 Native officers, 12 men, 15 horses, wounded ; 1 horse missing.

Total—11 men, 25 horses, killed ; 2 European officers, 3 Native officers, 34 men, 38 horses, wounded ; 12 horses missing.

*Infantry.*

**1st Brigade.**

H. M.'s 31st Regiment—1 man killed ; 1 European officer, 14 men, wounded.

24th Native Infantry—1 European officer, 5 men wounded ; 7 men missing.

47th Native Infantry—1 man killed ; 9 men wounded.

Total—2 men killed ; 2 European officers, 28 men, wounded ; 7 men missing.

**2nd Brigade.**

H. M.'s 50th Regiment—1 European officer, 9 men, killed ; 10 European officers, 59 men, wounded ; 4 men missing.

48th Native Infantry—1 Native officer, 9 men, 1 horse, killed ; 4 European officers, 1 Native officer, 36 men, wounded.

Sirmoor Battalion—9 men, 1 horse, killed ; 1 Native officer, 39 men, wounded.

Total—1 European officer, 1 Native officer, 27 men, 2 horses, killed ; 14 European officers, 2 Native officers, 134 men, wounded ; 4 men missing.

## 3rd Brigade.

H. M.'s 53rd Regiment—3 men killed; 8 men wounded; 2 men missing.

30th Native Infantry—4 men killed; 24 men wounded; 1 man missing.

Total—7 men killed; 32 men wounded; 3 men missing.

## 4th Brigade.

36th Native Infantry—3 men killed; 1 European officer, 10 men, wounded; 1 man missing.

Nusseeree Battalion—6 men killed; 16 men wounded.

Total—9 men killed; 1 European officer, 26 men, wounded; 1 man missing.

Shekawattee Infantry—2 men killed; 13 men wounded; 4 men missing.

Sappers and Miners—None killed or wounded.

Total killed—151 men, 177 horses.

Total wounded—413 men, 79 horses.

Total missing—25 men, 97 horses.

Grand Total of killed, wounded, and missing—589 men.

Grand Total of killed, wounded, and missing—353 horses.

H. G. SMITH, *M. General.*

*Return of Ordnance captured from the Enemy, in Action at Aliwal, by the 1st Division of the Army of the Sutlej, under the personal Command of Major-General Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B., on the 28th January, 1846.*

*Camp, Aliwal, January 30, 1846.*

## Howitzers.

One brass 8-inch, 2 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.

One brass 24-pounder, 3 feet 11 inches long, serviceable.

One copper 13-pounder, 3 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.

One brass 12-pounder, 4 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.

One brass 12-pounder, 4 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.

One brass 7-pounder, 3 feet 5½ inches long, unserviceable.

One copper 12-pounder, 3 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.

One copper 12-pounder, 3 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.

One copper 12-pounder, 3 feet 9 inches long, serviceable.

One brass 12-pounder, 3 feet 9 inches long, highly ornamented, serviceable.

One copper 9-pounder, 3 feet 11 inches long, highly ornamented, carriage inlaid with brass and steel, serviceable.

One copper 9-pounder, 2 feet 9½ inches long, serviceable.

One copper 12-pounder, 3 feet 4½ inches long, serviceable.

## Mortars.

One brass 10-inch, 2 feet 3 inches long, mounted on a field carriage, serviceable.

One copper 8½-inch, 1 foot 9 inches long, mounted on a field carriage, serviceable.

One brass 6-inch, 1 foot 4½ inches long, a curious old piece, with highly carved and ornamented carriage, mounted on a field carriage.

One brass 4½ inch, 1 foot 4½ inches long, a curious old piece, mounted on a field carriage.

## Guns.

One brass 8-pounder, 10 feet 2 inches long, ornamented with dolphins and rings, apparently a French battering gun, being heavy metal, serviceable.

- One copper 8-pounder, 4 feet 11½ inches long, serviceable.
- One brass 8-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, serviceable.
- One brass 8-pounder, 5 feet 1 inch long, serviceable.
- One brass 7-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, heavy metal, serviceable.
- One brass 7-pounder, 4 feet 3½ inches long, heavy metal, serviceable.
- One copper 6½-pounder, 5 feet 1 inch long, serviceable.
- One brass 6-pounder, 5 feet long, serviceable.
- One brass 6-pounder, 4 feet 1 inch long, serviceable.
- One copper 6-pounder, 5 feet 3½ inches long, serviceable.
- One brass 6-pounder, 5 feet 3½ inches long, unserviceable, being heavy metal.
- One brass 6-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, serviceable, being heavy metal.
- One 6-pounder, 4 feet 10½ inches long, inscription in English characters, owner, King Runjeet Sing, Commander Meg Sing, Kawkur, maker Rai Sing, Lahore, 1833, No. 1, serviceable.
- One 6-pounder, 4 feet 8 inches long, serviceable.
- One 6-pounder, 4 feet 11½ inches long, highly ornamented carriage, serviceable.
- One 6-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, inscription in English characters, owner, King Runjeet Sing, Commander Meg Sing, Kawkur, maker Rai Sing, Lahore, 1833, No. 1, serviceable.
- One 6-pounder, 4 feet 8 inches, Persian inscription, serviceable.
- One 6-pounder, 5 feet long, no inscription, serviceable.
- One copper 6-pounder, 5 feet long, no inscription, serviceable.
- One brass 6-pounder, 4 feet 10½ inches long, no inscription, serviceable.
- One 6-pounder, 4 feet 10½ inches long, no inscription, serviceable.
- One copper 6-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, being highly ornamented, carriage inlaid with brass and steel, serviceable.
- One 6-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, being highly ornamented, carriage inlaid with brass and steel, serviceable.
- One brass 6-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, no inscription, serviceable.
- One brass 6-pounder, 4 feet 9½ inches long, no inscription, serviceable.
- One copper 6-pounder, 4 feet 10½ inches long, no inscription, serviceable.
- One gun-metal 6-pounder, 4 feet 10½ inches long, no inscription, apparently a capital gun.
- One brass 5½-pounder, 5 feet 7 inches long, Persian inscription, serviceable.
- One brass 5½-pounder, 5 feet 9 inches long, no inscription, being heavy metal.
- One brass 4-pounder, 4 feet 7 inches long, no inscription, being heavy metal, serviceable.
- One copper 3-pounder, 3 feet long, Persian inscription, serviceable.
- One 3½ inch brass pounder, 4 feet 7 inches long, no inscription, serviceable, being heavy metal.
- One unknown, sunk in Sutlej.
- One unknown, sunk in Sutlej.
- One unknown, sunk in Sutlej.
- One unknown, sunk in Sutlej.
- One unknown, spiked on the opposite bank.
- One unknown, spiked on the opposite bank.
- One brass 6-pounder, taken possession of in the fort of Goongrana.
- One 9-pounder, no inscription, taken possession of in the fort of Goongrana.
- One 6-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long, no inscription, serviceable.
- Seven unknown, sunk in the Sutlej.
- Two guns, since brought in, unknown.

*Abstract of Captured Ordnance.*

Serviceable—12 howitzers, 4 mortars, 33 guns ; total, 49.  
 Unserviceable—1 howitzer, 2 guns ; total, 3.



Sunk in the Sutlej, and spiked on the opposite shore—13 guns.

Since brought in—2 guns.

Grand Total—67.

Forty swivel camel guns also captured, which have been destroyed.

G. LAWRENSON, Major,  
2nd Brigade, Horse Artillery, Commanding Artillery 1st Division,  
Army of the Sutlej.

N.B.—The quantity of ammunition captured with the artillery, and found in the camp of the enemy, is beyond accurate calculation, consisting of shot, shell, grape, and small arm ammunition of every description and for every calibre. The powder found in the limbers and waggons of the guns, and in the magazines of the entrenched camp, has been destroyed, to prevent accidents. Six large hackery loads have also been appropriated to the destruction of forts in the neighbourhood. As many of the shot and shell as time would admit of being collected, have been brought into the Park.—The shells, being useless, have been thrown into the river. The shot will be appropriated to the public service.

G. LAWRENSON, Major,  
2nd Brigade, Horse Artillery, Commanding Artillery 1st Division,  
Army of the Sutlej.

## No. 15.

### *The Governor-General of India to the Secret Committee.*

(Extract.) *Camp, Kanha Kutchwa, February 19, 1846. (No. 6.)*

MY last letter, dated the 3rd instant, communicated the details of the victory of Aliwal, obtained by the force under the command of Major-General Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B., on the 28th ultimo.

The immediate result of that victory was the evacuation by the Sikh garrisons of all the forts hitherto occupied by detachments of Lahore soldiers, on this side of the River Sutlej, and the submission of the whole of the territory on the left bank of that river, to the British Government.

Rajah Golab Sing, on being installed as Minister, immediately put himself in communication with us, proffering every assistance in his power for the furtherance of any ends in regard to the State of Lahore which we might have in view. At the same time, he frankly confessed that the Sikh army, in its present condition, was beyond his power; that the Durbar could not coerce it, and that though he might cause it to withdraw from its entrenched position on the left bank of the river, neither he nor any one else could guarantee the performance of any actual service, or the fulfilment of any conditions, till, either by force or stratagem, the army was broken up.

The Sikh army remained in its entrenched position; and, though on the first intelligence of the victory of Aliwal, and at the sight of the numerous bodies which floated from the neighbourhood of that battle-field to the bridge of boats at Sobraon, they seemed much shaken and disheartened, and though many were reported to have left them and gone to their homes, yet, after a few days, the Sikh troops seemed as confident as ever of being able to defy us in their entrenched position, and to prevent our passage of the river.

The Commander-in-chief was not in a state to take advantage of the enemy's defeat at Aliwal, by an attack on his intrenched position at Sobraon, until the troops under Major-General Sir H. Smith should have rejoined his Excellency's camp, and the siege-train and ammunition should have arrived from Delhi. The first portion of the siege train, with the reserve ammunition for 100 field guns, reached the Com-

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mander-in-chief's camp, on the 7th and 8th instant. On the latter day, the brigades which had been detached from the main army for the operations in the neighbourhood of Loodiana, rejoined the Commander-in-chief. Within forty-eight hours from that time, the enemy's intrenched camp was carried by storm, his army almost annihilated, sixty-seven guns captured, and, during the night of the 10th, on which this glorious victory was achieved, the advanced brigades of the British army were thrown across the Sutlej. Early on the 12th our bridge was completed; and, on the 13th, the Commander-in-chief, with the whole force, excepting the heavy train, and the division left to collect and bring in the wounded to Ferozepore, with the captured guns, were encamped in the Punjab, at Kusoor, sixteen miles from the bank of the river, opposite Ferozepore, and thirty-two miles from Lahore.

For the details of these important and decisive operations, I must refer you to the inclosures of this dispatch.

I cannot, however, refrain from expressing briefly the pride and gratification with which I communicate to you these results, so eminently evincing the energetic decision of the Commander-in-chief's operations, and the indomitable courage of the British Indian army under his Excellency's command, and which will, I am convinced, be met with a corresponding feeling by the Home Government and the British Public.

I returned to Ferozepore from the field of Sobraon, on the afternoon of the 10th, within a few hours after the action had ceased, to superintend the passage of the Sutlej by our troops.

I joined the camp of the Commander-in-chief at Kusoor on the morning of the 14th.

On the arrival at Lahore of the news of the complete victory of Sobraon, the Ranee and Durbar urged Rajah Golab Sing to proceed immediately to the British camp, to beg pardon, in the name of the Durbar and the Sikh Government, for the offence which had been committed, and to endeavour to negotiate some arrangement for the preservation of the country from utter ruin.

The Rajah first stipulated that the Durbar and the chief officers of the army, as well as the members of the Panchayets, should sign a solemn declaration that they would abide by such terms as he might determine on with the British Government. This is said to have been immediately acceded to; and, on the 15th, Rajah Golab Sing, Dewan Dena Nath, and Fakcer Nooroodeen arrived in my camp at Kusoor, with full credentials from the Maharajah, and empowered to agree, in the name of the Maharajah and the Government, to such terms as I might dictate. The Rajah was accompanied by the Barukzye Chief, Sooltan Mahomed Khan, and several of the most influential Sirdars of the nation.

I received the Rajah in Durbar as the representative of an offending Government, omitting the forms and ceremonies usually observed on the occasion of friendly meetings, and refusing to receive, at that time, the proffered nuzzurs and complimentary offerings.

I briefly explained to the Rajah and his colleagues, that the offence which had been committed was most serious, and the conduct of the chiefs and army was most unwarrantable,—that this offence had been perpetrated without the shadow of any cause of quarrel on the part of the British Government, in the face of an existing Treaty of amity and friendship,—and that, as all Asia had witnessed the injurious conduct of the Sikh nation, retributive justice required that the proceedings of the British Government should be of a character which would mark to the whole world that insult could not be offered to the British Government, and our provinces invaded by a hostile army, without signal punishment.

I told the Rajah, that I recognized the wisdom, prudence, and good feeling evinced by him in having kept himself separate from these unjustifiable hostilities of the Sikhs, and that I was prepared to mark my sense of that conduct, in the proceedings which must now be carried through. I stated, in the most marked manner and words, my satisfaction that he who had not participated in the offence, and whose wisdom and good feeling towards the British Government were well known, had been the

person chosen by the Durbar as their representative for negotiating the means by which atonement might be made, and the terms on which the Sikh Government might be rescued from impending destruction, by a return to amicable relations between the British Government and the Lahore State.

I told the Rajah and his colleagues, that Mr. Currie, the Chief Secretary to Government, and Major Lawrence, my Agent, were in full possession of my determination on the subject; that they were in my entire confidence; and I referred the chiefs to those officers, that they might learn from them the principles and details of adjustment which I had determined to offer for their immediate acceptance.

The chiefs remained the greater part of the night in conference with Mr. Currie and Major Lawrence; but, before they separated, a paper was signed by them, to the effect, that all that had been demanded would be conceded, and that arrangements would be immediately made, as far as were in the power of the chiefs, to carry out all the details that had been explained to them.

The terms demanded and conceded are, the surrender, in full sovereignty, of the territory, hill and plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beas Rivers, and the payment of one and a half crores of rupees, as indemnity for the expenses of the war,—the disbandment of the present Sikh army, and its re-organization on the system and regulations, with regard to pay, which obtained in the time of the late Maharajah Runjeet Sing,—the arrangements for limiting the extent of the force to be henceforth employed, to be determined on in communication with the British Government,—the surrender to us of all the guns that had been pointed against us,—the entire regulation and control of both banks of the River Sutlej, and such other arrangements for settling the future boundaries of the Sikh State, and the organization of its administration, as might be determined on at Lahore.

It was further arranged, that the Maharajah, with Bhaee Ram Sing and the other chiefs remaining at Lahore, should forthwith repair to the camp of the Governor-General, and place themselves in my hands, to accompany my camp to Lahore.

I had prepared, for circulation on my arrival at Kussoor, a proclamation declaratory of my present views and intentions with regard to the Punjab,—a translation of which was given to Rajah Golab Sing and his colleagues, and a copy of which is inclosed for your information.

I consider the Beas a better military frontier, in many important respects, as proved by the inconvenience and danger experienced during the present campaign, in having the fort and cantonments of Loodiana so close upon our communications to the rear during the recent operations of the Sikh force under Runjore Sing, operating from Philoor.

In a political point of view, it also appeared to me to be highly expedient to proclaim, in a manner that could not be misunderstood, to the Durbars of Hindoostan, by the retention of some part of the Punjab territories, that the atonement of the Lahore State for the insult and injury offered to the British Government, must be of a character calculated to make a permanent impression throughout Asia. It appeared to me to be most desirable to weaken a State, which had, in the course of these operations, brought into the field warlike resources of a more perfect system of military organization than any to which our arms have heretofore been opposed; and that a loss of territory, population, and revenue, were alike required by policy and justice. The country of the Jhullunder Dooab is very fertile, the people, generally, well affected to the British Government, and the revenues of this tract, with some of the confiscated territories on the left bank of the Sutlej, may be estimated, on the most moderate computation, to yield to the State thirty lacs of rupees per annum, after defraying all expenses of administration, and the cost of any increase to military establishments that its occupation may involve.

I ascertained from his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that the whole of the troops, with the heavy guns, would not be up, so as to admit of the army marching from Kussoor, in the compact array that was desirable, before the morning of the 18th. I, therefore, acquiesced in the

urgent request of Rajah Golab Sing, that the army should not move until that day, to enable the Maharajah to come from Lahore to my camp.

It was determined that the Maharajah should meet me at Lulleecanee, on the 18th (yesterday), when the camp arrived at that place. On the afternoon of the 17th, it was announced to me, that the Maharajah, with Bhaee Ram Sing and other chiefs, had instantly, on receiving the summons from Rajah Golab Sing, hastened from Lahore; that they had arrived at Rajah Golab Sing's camp, pitched about a mile beyond our picquets; and that his Highness was ready at once to wait upon me.

I considered it right to abide by the first arrangement, and I directed that it should be intimated to the Maharajah and the chiefs, that I would receive his Highness, on the day appointed, at Lulleecanee, eleven miles in advance, on the road to Lahore.

Yesterday afternoon, the Maharajah, attended by Rajah Golab Sing, Dewan Deena Nath, Fakeer Noorooddeen, Bhaee Ram Sing, and ten or twelve other chiefs, had an interview with me in my Durbar tent, where the Commander-in-chief and Staff had been invited by me to be present to receive them.

As on the occasion of Rajah Golab Sing's visit, I omitted the usual salute to the Maharajah, and curtailed the other customary ceremonies on his arrival at my tent, causing it to be explained that, until submission had been distinctly tendered by the Maharajah in person, he could not be recognized and received as a friendly Prince.

Submission was tendered by the Minister and Chiefs, who accompanied the Maharajah, and the pardon of the British Government was requested on such conditions as I should dictate, in the most explicit terms; after which, I stated that, the conditions having been distinctly made known to the Minister, Rajah Golab Sing, and the chiefs accredited with him, it was unnecessary to discuss them in that place, and in the presence of the young Maharajah, who was of too tender an age to take part in such matters; and that, as all the requirements of the British Government had been acquiesced in, and their fulfilment promised in the name of the Maharajah and Durbar, I should consider myself justified in treating the young Maharajah, from that moment, as a prince restored to the friendship of the British Government.

After some remarks regarding the fame and character of the late Maharajah Runjeet Sing, and my hope that the young prince would follow the footsteps of his father, and my desire that such relations should henceforward exist between the two States as would tend to the benefit of both, I broke up the Durbar.

On his taking leave I caused the customary presents to be made to the Maharajah; and, on his retiring from my tent, the usual salute was fired from our 24-pounders, drawn up at the bottom of the street of tents for the purpose.

In the course of discussion, the Minister asked if the young Maharajah should now return to the Ranee at Lahore, or if it was my desire that he should remain at my camp, intimating that it was for me to dispose of the young chief as I pleased, and as I might consider best for his Highness's interests. I replied, that I thought it advisable that his Highness's camp should accompany mine, and that I should myself conduct him to his capital, which I purposed reaching in two marches—that is, by to-morrow morning.

The remains of the Sikh army, under Sirdar Tej Sing and Rajah Lal Sing, on retiring from Sobraon, encamped at Raebam, about eighteen miles east of Lahore. They are variously estimated at from 14,000 to 20,000 horse and foot, with about thirty-five guns. They have been positively ordered by Rajah Golab Sing to remain stationary; and the Mahomedan and Nujeeb battalions, in the interest of the Minister, have been placed in the citadel, and at the gates of Lahore, with strict orders to permit no armed Sikh soldier to enter the town.

It was intimated to me, late last night, that the inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsir were in great alarm at the approach of our army to the capital, and were under apprehension that those cities might be sacked and plundered by our troops. I therefore caused the proclamation, a

copy of which is inclosed, to be issued to the inhabitants of those cities, informing them of the result of my interview with the Maharajah, and assuring them of protection, in person and property, if the Durbar acted in good faith, and no farther hostile opposition was offered by the army.

On our arrival at this place, (Kanha Kutchwa, about sixteen miles from the city of Lahore, and twelve from the cantonments,) heavy firing for the best part of an hour was heard. This proved to be a salute of seven rounds from every gun in Lahore, in honor of the result of the Maharajah's meeting with me yesterday, and in joy at the prospect of the restoration of amicable relations.

We march in the morning to the cantonments of Lahore, a few miles from the city. I anticipate no difficulty in bringing affairs to a satisfactory and speedy adjustment. Our proceedings at the capital will form the subject of my next dispatch.

Inclosure 1 in No. 15.

*General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India.*

*Camp, Kussoor, February 14, 1846.*

THE Governor-General having received from his Excellency the Commander-in-chief the dispatch annexed to this paper, announces to the army and to the people of India, for the fourth time during this campaign, a most important and memorable victory, obtained by the army of the Sutlej over the Sikh forces at Sobraon, on the 10th instant.

On that day the enemy's strongly entrenched camp, defended by 35,000 men and sixty-seven pieces of artillery, exclusive of heavy guns on the opposite bank of the river, was stormed by the British army, under the immediate command of his Excellency Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G.C.B., and in two hours the Sikh forces were driven into the river with immense loss, sixty-seven guns being captured by the victors.

The Governor-General most cordially congratulates the Commander-in-chief and the British army on this exploit, one of the most daring ever achieved, by which, in open day, a triple line of breastworks, flanked by formidable redoubts, bristling with artillery, manned by thirty-two regular regiments of infantry, was assaulted and carried by the forces under his Excellency's command.

This important operation was most judiciously preceded by a cannonade from the heavy howitzers and mortars which had arrived from Delhi on the 8th instant, the same day on which the forces under Major-General Sir Harry Smith, which had been detached to Loodiana, and had gained the victory of Aliwal, rejoined the Commander-in-chief's camp.

The vertical fire of the heavy ordnance had the effect intended by his Excellency. It shook the enemy's confidence in works so well and so laboriously constructed, and compelled them to seek shelter in the broken ground within their camp.

The British infantry, formed on the extreme left of the line, then advanced to the assault, and, in spite of every impediment, cleared the entrenchments, and entered the enemy's camp. Her Majesty's 10th, 53rd, and 80th Regiments, with the 33rd, 43rd, 59th, and 63rd Native Infantry, moving at a firm and steady pace, never fired a shot till they had passed the barriers opposed to them, a forbearance much to be commended and most worthy of constant imitation, to which may be attributed the success of their first effort, and the small loss they sustained. This attack was crowned with the success it deserved, and (led by its gallant commander, Major-General Sir Robert Dick) obtained the admiration of the army, which witnessed its disciplined valour; when checked by the formidable obstacles and superior numbers to which the attacking division was exposed, the 2nd division, under Major-General Gilbert, afforded the most opportune assistance by rapidly advancing to the attack of the enemy's batteries, entering their fortified position after a

severe struggle, and sweeping through the interior of the camp, This division inflicted a very severe loss on the retreating enemy.

The same gallant efforts, attended by the same success, distinguished the attack of the enemy's left, made by the 1st division under the command of Major-General Sir H. Smith, K.C.B., in which the troops nobly sustained their former reputation.

These three divisions of infantry, concentrated within the enemy's camp, drove his shattered forces into the river, with a loss which far exceeded that which the most experienced officers had ever witnessed.

Thus terminated, in the brief space of two hours, this most remarkable conflict, in which the military combinations of the Commander-in-chief were fully and ably carried into effect with his Excellency's characteristic energy. The enemy's select regiments of regular infantry have been dispersed, and a large proportion destroyed, with the loss, since the campaign began, of 220 pieces of artillery taken in action.

The same evening, six regiments of native infantry crossed the Sutlej. On the following day the bridge of boats was nearly completed by that able and indefatigable officer, Major Abbott, of the engineers; and the army is this day encamped at Kusoor, thirty-two miles from Lahore.

The Governor-General again most cordially congratulates the Commander-in-chief on the important results obtained by this memorable achievement. The Governor-General, in the name of the Government and of the People of India, offers to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, to the general officers, and all the officers and troops under their command, his grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments for the services they have performed.

To commemorate this great victory the Governor-General will cause a medal to be struck, with "Sobraon" engraved upon it, to be presented to the victorious army in the service of the East India Company, and requests his Excellency the Commander-in-chief to forward the lists usually furnished of those engaged.

The Governor-General deeply regrets the loss of the brave officers and men who have fallen on this occasion. Major-General Sir Robert Dick, K.C.B., who led the attack, received a mortal wound after he had entered the enemy's entrenchments. Thus fell, most gloriously, at the moment of victory, this veteran officer, displaying the same energy and intrepidity as when, thirty-five years ago, in Spain, he was the distinguished leader of the 42nd Highlanders.

The army has also sustained a heavy loss by the death of Brigadier Taylor, commanding the 3rd brigade of the 2nd division, a most able officer, and very worthy to have been at the head of so distinguished a corps as Her Majesty's 29th Regiment, by which he was beloved and respected.

The Company's service has lost an excellent officer in Captain Fisher, who fell at the head of the brave Sirmoor Regiment, which greatly distinguished itself.

The Governor-General has much satisfaction in again offering to Major-General Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B., commanding the 1st division of infantry, his best thanks for his gallant services on this occasion, by which he has added to his well-established reputation.

The Governor-General acknowledges the meritorious conduct of Brigadier Penny and Brigadier Hicks, commanding brigades in the 1st division.

Her Majesty's 31st and 50th Regiments greatly distinguished themselves, as well as the 42nd and 47th Native Infantry and the Nusseeree Battalion.

The Governor-General's thanks are also due to Lieutenant-Colonel Ryan, commanding Her Majesty's 50th, who, he regrets to hear, has been severely wounded.

To Major-General Gilbert, commanding the 2nd division, the Governor-General is most happy to express his acknowledgments for the judgment, coolness, and intrepidity displayed by him on every occasion since the campaign opened; and, on the present, the promptitude and energy of his attack essentially contributed to ensure the success of the day.

The Governor-General trusts that the wound received by Brigadier Maclaren will not long deprive the service of one of its best officers.

Her Majesty's 29th, and the 1st European Regiments, and the 16th, 48th, 61st Native Infantry, and the Sirmoor Battalion, have entitled themselves, by their gallant conduct, to the thanks of the Government.

To Brigadier Stacy, on whom the command of the 2nd division devolved, the Governor-General's thanks are especially due, for the able manner in which the attack within the enemy's camp was directed.

The Governor-General is also glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging the services of Brigadier Wilkinson, commanding the 6th brigade of the attacking division.

The brigade composed of Her Majesty's 9th and 62nd Regiments, and the 26th Native Infantry, under the command of Brigadier the Honourable T. Ashburnham, placed in support of the attacking division, by its firm and judicious advance, contributed to the success of the assault.

The cavalry, under the command of Major-General Sir J. Thackwell, K.C.B., Brigadiers Cureton, Scott, and Campbell, were well in hand, and ready for any emergency. Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons, as usual, were in the foremost ranks, and distinguished themselves under their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel White.

Brigadier Smith, the commanding engineer, fully accomplished the Commander-in-chief's instructions; and to Captain Baker and Lieutenant Becher of the engineers, the Governor-General's acknowledgments are due, for leading the division of attack into the enemy's camp; these officers will maintain the reputation of their corps whenever gallantry or science may be required from its members.

Major Abbott, of the engineers, exclusive of his exertions in constructing the bridge of boats, displayed much intelligence in the field. The merits of Major Reilly, commanding that most useful corps, the sappers and miners, are acknowledged. The ability and zeal of Brigadier Irvine, the senior officer of the engineer corps, are well known to the Governor-General; and his forbearance in not assuming the command, having reached the camp on the preceding evening, is duly appreciated.

Brigadier Gowan, commanding the artillery, ably directed the practice of the heavy artillery on the left, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Bidulph, Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, and Captain Pillans.

On the right, the howitzer practice was well sustained by Major Grant.

The troops of horse artillery of Lieutenant-Colonel Lane and Captain Fordyce, greatly assisted the attack of our infantry on the left; and, whilst the enemy were crossing the river, the fire of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander's troop was most effective.

The troops of Captain Horsford and Captain Swinley also did good service.

The Governor-General's acknowledgments are due to Major Grant, Deputy Adjutant-General, and to his department generally, for their ability and intelligence. To the Quartermaster-General the service is much indebted for the judgment and zeal which mark all the proceedings of that officer, and the Governor-General offers his acknowledgments to him, to the Deputy Quartermaster-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, and the officers of that department.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, Acting Adjutant-General, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Gough, Acting Quartermaster-General, Queen's Service, the Governor-General's thanks are due. He regrets the temporary privation of the services of these officers by the wounds they have received.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Birch, Judge-Advocate-General, the Governor-General again has to repeat his thanks for his intelligence and gallantry.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Havelock, Persian Interpreter, the Governor-General offers his best thanks.

The Governor-General desires to record his obligations to Count Ravensburgh, and to the officers of His Royal Highness's Staff, Count Oriola and Count Greuben. This gallant and amiable Prince, with his



brave associates of the Prussian Army, has shared all the dangers, and secured for himself the respect and admiration of the British army; and the Governor-General begs to convey to His Royal Highness and to his Staff, his cordial thanks for the ready offers of their services on the field of battle.

The Governor-General has now to acknowledge the services rendered by the officers attached to his own staff.

He renews to Lieutenant-Colonel Benson, of the military board, his strong sense of the important services rendered by that officer during the whole of this campaign, whose general information in military details, and cool judgment in action, deserve this acknowledgment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, the Governor-General's Military Secretary, displayed, on the 10th instant, the same intelligence and gallantry as on former occasions.

Major Lawrence, the Governor-General's Political Agent, has, throughout these operations, afforded most useful assistance by his ability, zeal, and activity in the field, as well as on every other occasion.

Captain Mills, Assistant Political Agent, and honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General, has shown the most unwearied devotion to the service, as well in the field as in the exercise of his personal influence in the protected Sikh States.

The Governor-General's thanks are also due to Captain Cunningham, engineers, Assistant Political Agent.

The Governor-General's Aides-de-Camp, Captain Grant, Lord Arthur Hay, Captain Peel, and Captain Hardinge, by their gallantry and intelligence, rendered themselves most useful.

In the operations of this campaign, in which officers of the civil service have accompanied the camp, and participated in the risks incidental to active warfare, the Governor-General's thanks are due for their readiness in encountering these risks, and their endurance of privations.

The Governor-General acknowledges the able assistance he has at all times received from the Political Secretary, F. Currie, Esq., His acknowledgments are also due to his Private Secretary, C. Hardinge, Esq., and to the Assistant Political Agent, R. Cust, Esq.

Lieutenant-Colonel Parsons, deputy commissary-general, has succeeded in keeping the army well supplied; and the Governor-General is much satisfied with his exertions, and those of the officers under his command. The army took the field under circumstances of great difficulty; and, by strenuous exertions, and good arrangements on the part of the lieutenant-colonel, the army has now a large supply in reserve—a result very creditable to the chief of the commissariat department. The manner in which Captain Johnston has conducted the commissariat duties intrusted to him, has also met with the Governor-General's approbation.

To Dr. Macleod, superintending surgeon, and to Dr. Graham, as well as to the officers of the medical department generally, the Governor-General offers his acknowledgments.

His thanks are due to Dr. Walker, surgeon to the Governor-General, whose ability is only to be equalled by his zeal and humanity.

A salute of twenty-one guns will be fired in celebration of the victory of Sobraon at all the usual stations of the army.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India.

F. CURRIE,

*Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.*



## Inclosure 2 in No. 15.

*General Sir Hugh Gough, Baronet, G.C.B., Commander-in-chief of the Forces in India, to the Governor-General of India.*

*Head-Quarters, Army of the Sutlej,  
Camp, Kussoor, February 13, 1846.*

Right Honorable Sir,

THIS is the fourth dispatch which I have had the honor of addressing to you since the opening of the campaign. Thanks to Almighty God, whose hand I desire to acknowledge in all our successes, the occasion of my writing now is to announce a fourth and most glorious and decisive victory.

My last communication detailed the movements of the Sikhs and our counter-manceuvres since the great day of Ferozeshah. Defeated on the upper Sutlej, the enemy continued to occupy his position on the right bank, and his formidable *tête-de-pont* and entrenchments on the left bank of the river, in front of the main body of our army. But, on the 10th instant, all that he held of British territory, which was comprised in the ground on which one of his camps stood, was stormed from his grasp, and his audacity was again signally punished by a blow, sudden, heavy, and overwhelming. It is my gratifying duty to detail the measures which have led to this glorious result.

The enemy's works had been repeatedly reconnoitred during the time of my head-quarters being fixed at Nihalkee, by myself, my departmental staff, and my engineer and artillery officers. Our observations, coupled with the reports of spies, convinced us that there had devolved on us the arduous task of attacking a position covered with formidable entrenchments, not fewer than 30,000 men, the best of the Khalsa troops, with seventy pieces of cannon, united, by a good bridge, to a reserve on the opposite bank, on which the enemy had a considerable camp and some artillery, commanding and flanking his field-works on our side. Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division having rejoined me on the evening of the 8th, and part of my siege-train having come up with me, I resolved, on the morning of the 10th, to dispose our mortars and battering guns on the alluvial land within good range of the enemy's works. To enable us to do this, it was necessary first to drive in the enemy's picquets at the post of observation in front of Rodawala, and at the Little Sobraon. It was directed that this should be done during the night of the 9th, but the execution of this part of the plan was deferred owing to misconceptions and casual circumstances until near daybreak. The delay was of little importance, as the event showed that the Sikhs had followed our example, in occupying the two posts in force by day only. Of both, therefore, possession was taken without opposition. The battering and disposable field-artillery was then put in position on an extended semi-circle, embracing within its fire the works of the Sikhs. It had been intended that the cannonade should have commenced at daybreak; but so heavy a mist hung over the plain and river that it became necessary to wait until the rays of the sun had penetrated it and cleared the atmosphere. Meanwhile, on the margin of the Sutlej, on our left, two brigades of Major-General Sir Robert Dick's division, under his personal command, stood ready to commence the assault against the enemy's extreme right. His 7th brigade, in which was the 10th Foot, reinforced by the 53rd Foot, and led by Brigadier Stacy, was to head the attack, supported at 200 yards distance by the 6th Brigade, under Brigadier Wilkinson. In reserve was the 5th Brigade, under Brigadier the Honourable T. Ashburnham, which was to move forward from the entrenched village of Rodawala, leaving, if necessary, a regiment for its defence. In the centre, Major-General Gilbert's division was deployed for support or attack, its right resting on and in the village of the Little Sobraon. Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division was formed near the village of Guttah, with its right thrown up towards the Sutlej. Brigadier Cureton's cavalry threatened, by feigned attacks, the ord at Hurrekee and the enemy's horse, under Rajah Lal Sing Misr, on the opposite bank. Brigadier Campbell, taking an intermediate position

in the rear, between Major-General Gilbert's right and Major-General Sir Harry Smith's left, protected both. Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, under whom was Brigadier Scott, held in reserve on our left, ready to act as circumstances might demand, the rest of the cavalry.

Our battery of nine-pounders, enlarged into twelves, opened near the Little Sobraon, with a brigade of howitzers formed from the light field batteries and troops of horse artillery, shortly after day break. But it was half-past six before the whole of our artillery fire was developed. It was most spirited and well directed. I cannot speak in terms too high of the judicious disposition of the guns, their admirable practice, or the activity with which the cannonade was sustained. But, notwithstanding the formidable calibre of our iron guns, mortars, and howitzers, and the admirable way in which they were served, and aided by a rocket battery, it would have been visionary to expect that they could, within any limited time, silence the fire of seventy pieces behind well-constructed batteries of earth, plank, and fascines, or dislodge troops, covered either by redoubts or epaulments, or within a treble line of trenches. The effect of the cannonade was, as has been since proved by an inspection of the camp, most severely felt by the enemy; but it soon became evident that the issue of this struggle must be brought to the arbitrement of musketry and the bayonet.

At nine o'clock, Brigadier Stacy's brigade, supported on either flank by Captains Horsford's and Fordyce's batteries, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lane's troop of Horse Artillery, moved to the attack in admirable order. The infantry and guns aided each other correlatively. The former marched steadily on in line, which they halted only to correct when necessary. The latter took up successive positions at the gallop, until at length they were within 300 yards of the heavy batteries of the Sikhs; but, notwithstanding the regularity and coolness, and scientific character of this assault, which Brigadier Wilkinson well supported, so hot was the fire of cannon, musketry, and zumboorucks, kept up by the Khalsa troops, that it seemed for some moments impossible that the intrenchments could be won under it; but soon, persevering gallantry triumphed, and the whole army had the satisfaction to see the gallant Brigadier Stacy's soldiers driving the Sikhs in confusion before them within the area of their encampment. The 10th Foot, under Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, now for the first time brought into serious contact with the enemy, greatly distinguished themselves. This regiment never fired a shot until it had got within the works of the enemy. The onset of Her Majesty's 53rd Foot was as gallant and effective. The 43rd and 59th Native Infantry, brigaded with them, emulated both in cool determination.

At the moment of this first success, I directed Brigadier the Honourable T. Ashburnham's brigade to move on in support; and Major-General Gilbert's and Sir Harry Smith's divisions to throw out their light troops to threaten the works, aided by artillery. As these attacks of the centre and right commenced, the fire of our heavy guns had first to be directed to the right, and then gradually to cease: but, at one time, the thunder of full 120 pieces of ordnance reverberated in this mighty combat through the valley of the Sutlej; and as it was soon seen that the weight of the whole force within the Sikh camp was likely to be thrown upon the two brigades that had passed its trenches, it became necessary to convert into close and serious attacks the demonstrations with skirmishers and artillery of the centre and right; and the battle raged with inconceivable fury from right to left. The Sikhs, even when at particular points their entrenchments were mastered with the bayonet, strove to regain them by the fiercest conflict sword in hand. Nor was it until the cavalry of the left, under Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, had moved forward and ridden through the openings in the entrenchments made by our sappers, in single file, and reformed as they passed them, and the 3rd Dragoons, whom no obstacle usually held formidable by horse appears to check, had, on this day as at Ferozeshah, galloped over and cut down the obstinate defenders of batteries and field works, and until the full weight of three divisions of infantry, with every field artillery gun which could be sent to their aid, had been cast into the scale, that victory finally declared for the

British. The fire of the Sikhs first slackened, and then nearly ceased; and the victors, then pressing them on every side, precipitated them in masses over their bridge, and into the Sutlej, which a sudden rise of seven inches had rendered hardly fordable. In their efforts to reach the right bank through the deepened water, they suffered from our horse artillery a terrible carnage. Hundreds fell under this cannonade; hundreds upon hundreds were drowned in attempting the perilous passage. Their awful slaughter, confusion, and dismay were such as would have excited compassion in the hearts of their generous conquerors, if the Khalsa troops had not, in the earlier part of the action, sullied their gallantry by slaughtering and barbarously mangling every wounded soldier whom, in the vicissitudes of attack, the fortune of war left at their mercy. I must pause in this narrative especially to notice the determined hardihood and bravery with which our two battalions of Goorkhas, the Sirmoor and Nusseeree, met the Sikhs, wherever they were opposed to them. Soldiers of small stature, but indomitable spirit, they vied, in ardent courage in the charge, with the grenadiers of our own nation, and, armed with the short weapon of their mountains, were a terror to the Sikhs throughout this great combat.

Sixty-seven pieces of cannon, upwards of 200 camel-swivels (zumboorucks), numerous standards, and vast munitions of war, captured by our troops, are the pledges and trophies of our victory. The battle was over by eleven in the morning; and, in the forenoon, I caused our engineers to burn a part, and to sink a part of the vaunted bridge of the Khalsa army, across which they had boastfully come once more to defy us, and to threaten India with ruin and devastation.

We have to deplore a loss, severe in itself, but certainly not heavy when weighed in the balance against the obstacles overcome, and the advantages obtained. I have especially to lament the fall of Major-General Sir Robert Dick, K.C.B., a gallant veteran of the Peninsula and Waterloo campaigns. He survived only until evening the dangerous grape-shot wound which he received close to the enemy's entrenchments, whilst personally animating, by his dauntless example, the soldiers of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, in their career of noble daring. Major-General Gilbert, to whose gallantry and unceasing exertions I have been so deeply indebted, and whose services have been so eminent throughout this eventful campaign, and Brigadier Stacy, the leader of the brigade most hotly and successfully engaged, both received contusions. They were such as would have caused many men to retire from the field, but they did not interrupt, for a moment, the efforts of these heroic officers. Brigadier Maclaren, so distinguished in the campaigns in Afghanistan, at Maharajpore, and now again in our conflicts with the Sikhs, has been badly wounded by a ball in the knee. Brigadier Taylor, C.B., one of the most gallant and intelligent officers in the army, to whom I have felt deeply indebted on many occasions, fell in this fight at the head of his brigade in close encounter with the enemy, and covered with honorable wounds. Brigadier Penny, of the Nusseeree Battalion, commanding the 2nd Brigade, has been wounded, but not, I trust, severely. I am deprived for the present of the valuable services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Gough, C.B., Acting Quartermaster-General of Her Majesty's troops, whose aid I have so highly prized in all my campaigns in China and India. He received a wound from a grape shot, which is severe, but I hope not dangerous. Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, Acting Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's Forces, whose superior merit as a staff officer I have before recorded, has suffered a compound fracture in the left arm by a ball. It is feared that amputation may become necessary. Lieutenant-Colonels Ryan and Petit, of the 50th Foot, were both badly wounded, with that gallant regiment. Captain John Fisher, commandant of the Sirmoor Battalion, fell at the head of his valiant little corps, respected and lamented by the whole army.

I have now to make the attempt, difficult, nay, impracticable I deem it, of expressing in adequate terms, my sense of obligation to those who especially aided me by their talents and self-devotion in the hard-fought field of Sobraon.

First, Right Honorable Sir, you must permit me to speak of yourself. Before the action, I had the satisfaction of submitting to you my plan of attack, and I cannot describe the support which I derived from the circumstance of its having in all its details met your approbation. When a soldier of such sound judgment and matured experience as your Excellency, assured me that my projected operation deserved success, I could not permit myself to doubt that, by the blessing of Divine Providence, the victory would be ours. Nor did your assistance stop here; though suffering severely from the effects of a fall, and unable to mount on horseback without assistance, your uncontrollable desire to see this army once more triumphant, carried you into the hottest of the fire, filling all who witnessed your exposure to such peril at once with admiration of the intrepidity that prompted it, and anxiety for your personal safety, involving so deeply in itself the interests and happiness of British India. I must acknowledge my obligation to you for having, whilst I was busied with another portion of our operations, superintended all the arrangements that related to laying our bridge across the Sutlej, near Ferozepore. Our prompt appearance on this side of the river after victory, and advance to this place, which has enabled us to surprise its fort, and encamp, without opposition, in one of the strongest positions in the country, is the result of this invaluable assistance.

The major-generals of divisions engaged deserve far more commendation than I am able, within the limits of a dispatch, to bestow. Major-General Sir Robert Dick, as I have already related, has fallen on a field of renown worthy of his military career and services, and the affectionate regret of his country will follow him to a soldier's grave.

In his attack on the enemy's left, Major-General Sir Harry Smith displayed the same valour and judgment which gave him the victory of Aliwal. A more arduous task has seldom, if ever, been assigned to a division. Never has an attempt been more gloriously carried through.

I want words to express my gratitude to Major-General Gilbert. Not only have I to record that in this great fight all was achieved by him, which, as Commander-in-chief, I could desire to have executed; not only on this day was his division enabled, by his skill and courageous example, to triumph over obstacles from which a less ardent spirit would have recoiled as insurmountable; but, since the hour in which our leading columns moved out of Umballa, I have found in the Major-General an officer who has not merely carried out all my orders to the letter, but whose zeal and tact have enabled him in a hundred instances to perform valuable services in exact anticipation of my wishes. I beg explicitly to recommend him to your Excellency's especial notice as a divisional commander of the highest merit.

Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell has established a claim on this day to the rare commendation of having achieved much with a cavalry force, where the duty to be done consisted entirely of an attack on field works usually supposed to be the particular province of infantry and artillery. His vigilance and activity throughout our operations, and the superior manner in which our out-post duties have been carried on under his superintendence, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

Brigadier Stacy, C.B., I must commend to your special protection and favour. On him devolved the arduous duty of leading the first column to the attack, turning the enemy's right, encountering his fire, before his numbers had been thinned, or his spirit broken, and, to use a phrase which a soldier like your Excellency will comprehend, taking off the rough edge of the Sikhs in the fight. How ably, how gallantly, how successfully this was done, I have before endeavoured to relate. I feel certain that Brigadier Stacy and his noble troops will hold their due place in your Excellency's estimation, and that his merits will meet with fit reward.

Brigadier Orchard, C.B., in consequence of the only regiment under his command that was engaged in the action, being with Brigadier Stacy's Brigade, attached himself to it, and shared all its dangers, glories, and success.

I beg as warmly and sincerely to praise the manner in which Briga-

dier Wilkinson supported Brigadier Stacy, and followed his lead into the enemy's works.

Brigadier the Honourable T. Ashburnham manœuvred with great coolness and success as a reserve to the two last-mentioned brigades.

Brigadier Taylor, Her Majesty's 29th, fell nobly, as has already been told, in the discharge of his duty. He is himself beyond the reach of earthly praise; but it is my earnest desire that his memory may be honored in his fall, and that his regiment, the army with which he served, and his country, may know that no officer held a higher place, in my poor estimation, for gallantry or skill, than Brigadier C. C. Taylor.

Brigadier Maclaren, C.B., in whom I have ever confided, as one of the ablest of the senior officers of this force, sustained on this day, as I have before intimated, his already enviable reputation. I trust he may not long be kept, by his wound, out of the sphere of active exertion which is his natural element.

Brigadiers Penny and Hicks commanded the two brigades of Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division, and overcame, at their head, the most formidable opposition. I beg to bring both in the most earnest manner to your notice, trusting that Brigadier Penny's active services will soon become once more available.

The manœuvres of Brigadier Cureton's Cavalry, in attracting and fixing the attention of Rajah Lal Sing Misr's Horse, fulfilled every expectation which I had formed, and were worthy of the skill of the officer employed, whose prominent exploits at the battle of Aliwal I have recently had the honor to bring to your notice.

Brigadier Scott, C.B., in command of the 1st Brigade of Cavalry, had the rare fortune of meeting and overcoming a powerful body of infantry, in the rear of a line of formidable field works. I have to congratulate him on the success of the noble troops under him, and to thank him for his own meritorious exertions. I am quite certain that your Excellency will bear them in mind.

Brigadier Campbell's Brigade was less actively employed; but all that was required of it was most creditably performed. The demonstration on the enemy's left by the 9th Lancers towards the conclusion of the battle, was made in the best order under a sharp cannonade.

Brigadier Gowan, C.B., deserves my best thanks for his able arrangements, the value of which was so fully evinced in the first hour and half of this conflict, when it was almost exclusively an artillery fight. Brigadiers Biddulph, Brooke, and Denniss supported him in the ablest way throughout the day, and have given me the most effectual assistance under every circumstance of the campaign.

The effective practice of our rockets, under Brigadier Brooke, elicited my particular admiration.

Brigadier Smith, C.B., had made all the dispositions in the engineer department, which were in the highest degree judicious, and in every respect excellent. On the evening of the 9th instant, Brigadier Irvine, whose name is associated with one of the most brilliant events in our military history—the capture of Bhurtpore—arrived in camp. The command would, of course, have devolved on him; but, with that generosity of spirit which ever accompanies true valour and ability, he declined to assume it, in order that all the credit of the work which he had begun might attach to Brigadier Smith. For himself, Brigadier Irvine sought only the opportunity of sharing our perils in the field, and he personally accompanied me throughout the day. Brigadier Smith has earned a title to the highest praise which I can bestow.

To the general staff I am in every way indebted. Nothing could surpass the activity and intelligence of Lieutenant-Colonel Garden and Major Grant, who are the heads of it, in the discharge of the duties of their departments, ever very laborious, and, during this campaign, almost overwhelming. Both yet suffer under the effects of wounds previously received. Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, C.B., Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Lieutenant Arthur Becher, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, ably supported the former; and the exertions of Captains Anson and Tucker, Assistant Adjutants-General, have been most satisfactory to the latter and to myself.

Lieutenant-Colonel Parsons, Deputy Commissary-General, has evinced the most successful perseverance in his important endeavours to supply the army. He has been ably aided at head-quarters by Major W. J. Thompson, C.B., and Major Curtis, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General: all three of these officers were most active in conveying my orders in the battle of Sobraon, in the face of every danger. I have, in the most explicit way, to record the same intelligence and ability, and the same activity and bravery, in the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Birch, Judge Advocate-General, both as respects departmental duties and active attendance on me in the field. I have already spoken of the loss which I have sustained by Lieutenant-Colonels Gough and Barr being wounded. The exertions of both in animating our troops in moments of emergency were laudable beyond my power to praise. Lieutenant Sandys, 55th Regiment Native Infantry, Postmaster of the Force, assisted in conveying my orders.

Superintending Surgeon B. Macleod, M.D., has been indefatigable in the fulfilment of every requirement of his important and responsible situation. I am entirely satisfied with his exertions and their results. I must bring to notice also the merits of Field-Surgeon J. Steel, M.D., and Surgeon Graham, M.D., in charge of the dépôt of sick.

I was accompanied during the action by the following officers of my personal staff:—Captain the Honourable C. R. Sackville West, Her Majesty's 21st Foot, Officiating Military Secretary, Captain Haines, for whom he acts, still being disabled by his severe wound); Lieutenant-Colonel H. Havelock, C.B., Her Majesty's 39th Foot, Persian Interpreter; Lieutenant Bagot, 15th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Edwardes, 1st European Light Infantry; and Cornet Lord James Browne, 9th Lancers, my Aides-de-camp; and Assistant-Surgeon J. E. Stephens, M.D., my medical officer. All these officers assisted in conveying my orders to various points, in the thickest of the fight and the hottest of the fire, and to all of them I feel greatly indebted.

I have to acknowledge the services in the command of regiments, troops, and batteries, or on select and particular duties in the engineer department, of the following officers, and to recommend them to your Excellency's special favour:—viz., Major F. Abbott, who laid the bridge by which the army crossed into the Punjab, and who was present at Sobraon, and did excellent service; Captain Baker and Lieutenant John Becher, engineers, who conducted Brigadier Stacy's column (the last of these was wounded); Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, artillery, commanding the mortar battery; Major Lawrenson, commanding the 18-pounder battery; Lieutenant-Colonel Huthwaite, commanding the 8-inch howitzer battery; and Lieutenant-Colonel Geddes, commanding the rockets; Captain R. Waller, Horse Artillery; Captain G. H. Swinley, Captain E. F. Day, Captain J. Turton, Brevet Major C. Grant, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Alexander, Brevet Major F. Brind, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Lane, Brevet Major G. Campbell, Captain J. Fordyce, Captain R. Horsford, and Lieutenant G. Holland, commanding troops and batteries; Major B. Y. Reilly, commanding Sappers and Miners; Lieutenant-Colonel White, C.B., commanding 3rd Light Dragoons; Captain Nash, 4th Light Cavalry; Major Alexander, 5th Light Cavalry; Captain Christie, 9th Irregular Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Fullerton, 9th Lancers; Captain Leeson, 2nd Irregular Cavalry; Brevet Captain Becher, 8th Irregular Cavalry; Captain Pearson, 16th Lancers; Brevet Captain Quin, Governor-General's Body Guard; Brevet Major Angelo, 3rd Light Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Spence, 31st Foot; Captain Corfield, 47th Native Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ryan, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Petit, and Captain Long, 50th Foot; Major Polwhele, 42nd Regiment Native Infantry; Captain O'Brien and Lieutenant Travers, Nusseeree Battalion; Captain Stepney, 29th Foot; Major Sibbald, 41st Regiment Native Infantry; Major Birrell and Brevet Captain Seaton, 1st European Light Infantry; Brevet Major Graves, 16th Grenadiers; Lieutenant Reid, Sirmoor Battalion; Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, 9th Foot; Major Handscomb, 26th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, 80th Foot; Captain Hoggan, 63rd Regiment Native



Infantry ; Captain Sandeman, 33rd Regiment Native Infantry ; Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, 10th Foot ; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Nash, 43rd Regiment Native Infantry ; Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, 59th Regiment Native Infantry ; Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, 53rd Foot ; Major Shortt, 62nd Foot ; Brevet Major Marshall, 68th Regiment Native Infantry ; and Captain Short, 45th Regiment Native Infantry.

The following staff and engineer officers I have also to bring to your special notice, and to pray that their services may be favourably remembered, and the survivors duly rewarded—viz., Captain E. Christie, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant Maxwell, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General of Artillery ; and Captain Pillans, and Brevet Captain W. K. Warner, Commissaries of Ordnance ; Brevet Captain M. Mackenzie, and Brevet Captain E. G. Austen, and First Lieutenant E. Kaye, Artillery, Majors of Brigade ; Captain R. Napier, Major of Brigade of Engineers ; Captain Tritton, 3rd Light Dragoons, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General ; Lieutenant E. Roche, 3rd Dragoons, Aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir J. Thackwell, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of Cavalry, in the place of Captain Havelock, 9th Foot, who was present in the field, but unable, from the effects of a wound, to discharge the duties of his office ; Captain E. Lugard, 31st Foot, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General ; Lieutenant A. S. Galloway, 3rd Light Cavalry, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General ; Lieutenant E. A. Holdich, 80th Foot, Aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir Harry Smith ; Lieutenant F. M'D. Gilbert, 2nd Grenadiers, acting Aide-de-camp to Major-General Gilbert ; Captain R. Houghton, 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General ; Lieutenant Rawson, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, killed ; Lieutenant R. Bates, 82nd Foot, Aide-de-camp to the late Major-General Sir R. Dick ; Captain J. R. Pond, 1st European Light Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General ; Lieutenant J. S. Paton, 14th Regiment Native Infantry, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General ; Brevet Captain Harrington, 5th Light Cavalry ; Captain A. Spottiswoode, 9th Lancers ; Lieutenant R. Pattinson, 16th Lancers ; Captain J. Garvock, 31st Foot ; Lieutenant G. H. M. Jones, 29th Foot ; Captain J. L. Taylor, 26th Light Infantry ; Lieutenant H. F. Dunsford, 59th Regiment Native Infantry, Majors of Brigade ; Captain Combe, 1st European Light Infantry, Major of Brigade, 2nd Brigade ; Captain Gordon, 11th Native Infantry, Major of Brigade, 6th Brigade ; Captain A. G. Ward, 68th Native Infantry, Major of Brigade ; and Lieutenant P. Hay, Major of Brigade (killed).

Having ventured to speak of your Excellency's own part in this action, it would be most gratifying to me to go on to mention the brilliant share taken in it by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, and the officers of your personal Staff, as well as by the civil, political, and other military officers attached to you. But as these were all under your own eye, I cannot doubt that you will yourself do justice to their exertions.

We were in this battle again honoured with the presence of Prince Waldemar of Prussia, and the two noblemen in his suite, Counts Oriola and Greuben. Here, as at Moodkee and Ferozeshah, these distinguished visitors did not content themselves with a distant view of the action, but, throughout it, were to be seen in front wherever danger most urgently pressed.

The loss of the enemy has been immense ; an estimate of it must be formed with a due allowance for the spirit of exaggeration which pervades all statements of Asiatics, where their interest leads them to magnify numbers ; but our own observation on the river banks, and in the enemy's camp, combined with the reports brought to our intelligence department, convince me that the Khalsa casualties were between 8000 and 10,000 men, killed and wounded in action, and drowned in the passage of the river. Amongst the slain are Sirdars Sham Sing, Attareewalla, Generals Goolab Sing Koopta, and Heera Sing Topee, Sirdar Kishen Sing, son of the late Jamadar Kooshal Sing ; Generals Mobaruck Ali, and Illahee Buksh, and Shah Newaz Khan, son of Futteh-ood-deen Khan, of Kusoor. The body of Sham Sing was sought for in the captured camp by his followers ; and, respecting the gallantry with which he is reported to have devoted

himself to death rather than accompany the army in its flight, I forbade his people being molested in their search, which was finally successful.

The consequences of this great action have yet to be fully developed. It has, at least, in God's providence, once more expelled the Sikhs from our territory, and planted our standards on the soil of the Punjab. After occupying their entrenched position for nearly a month, the Khalsa army had, perhaps, mistaken the caution which had induced us to wait for the necessary material, for timidity. But they must now deeply feel that the blow which has fallen on them from the British arm has only been the heavier for being long delayed.

I have, &c.,

H. GOUGH,

*General, Commander-in-chief, East Indies.*

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army of the Sutlej, under the Command of his Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-chief, in the Action of Sobraon, on 10th February, 1846.*

General Staff—2 European Officers wounded.

#### *Artillery Division.*

1st brigade Horse Artillery (Head-quarters, 2nd, 3rd, 5th troops)—1 rank and file, 1 syce driver, killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

2nd brigade Horse Artillery (Head-quarters, 1st, 2nd, 3rd troops)—1 European officer, 2 rank and file, 14 horses, killed; 1 European officer, 15 rank and file, 2 syces, 20 horses, wounded.

3rd brigade Horse Artillery (Head-quarters, 1st, 2nd, 3rd troops)—5 rank and file wounded.

2nd battalion Artillery (2nd company)—1 lascar wounded.

3rd battalion Artillery (3rd and 4th companies)—3 rank and file, 2 lascars, wounded.

4th battalion Artillery (1st 2nd, 3rd and 4th companies)—2 syces, 3 horses, killed; 5 rank and file, 2 lascars, 3 syces, 2 horses, wounded; 5 horses missing.

6th battalion Artillery 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th companies)—1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

Total—1 European officer, 3 rank and file, 3 syces, 17 horses, killed; 1 European officer, 1 serjeant, 33 rank and file, 5 lascars, 5 syces, 23 horses, wounded; 5 horses missing.

#### *Engineer Department and Sappers.*

2 rank and file killed; 3 European officers, 1 Native officer, 16 rank and file, wounded.

#### *Cavalry Division.*

Divisional and Brigade Staff—2 horses wounded.

#### *1st Brigade.*

Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons—5 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 4 European officers, 22 rank and file, 13 horses, wounded; 20 horses missing.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry—4 horses killed; 1 trumpeter, 4 rank and file, 7 horses, wounded.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry—2 horses killed; 10 rank and file, 20 horses, wounded; 2 horses missing.

9th Regiment Irregular Cavalry—1 horse killed; 3 horses wounded.



**2nd Brigade.**

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers—1 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 1 trumpeter, 5 horses, wounded; 2 horses missing.

2nd Irregular Cavalry, Head-quarters and Right Wing—2 horses wounded.

**3rd Brigade.**

Governor-General's Body Guard—1 horse wounded.

Total—6 rank and file, 13 horses, killed; 4 European officers, 2 trumpeters, 36 rank and file, 53 horses, wounded; 24 horses missing.

**1st Infantry Division.**

Divisional and Brigade Staff—1 European officer killed; 3 wounded.

**1st Brigade.**

Her Majesty's 31st Foot—35 rank and file killed; 7 European officers, 112 rank and file, wounded.

47th Regiment Native Infantry—1 Native officer, 7 rank and file, killed; 4 European officers, 4 Native officers, 64 rank and file, wounded.

**2nd Brigade.**

Her Majesty's 50th Foot—1 European officer, 41 rank and file, killed; 11 European officers, 186 rank and file, wounded.

42nd Light Infantry—8 rank and file killed; 2 European officers, 3 Native officers, 53 rank and file, wounded.

Nusseeree Battalion—6 rank and file killed; 1 European officer, 6 Native officers, 74 rank and file, wounded.

Total—2 European officers, 1 Native officer, 97 rank and file, killed; 28 European officers, 13 Native officers, 489 rank and file, wounded.

**2nd Infantry Division.**

Divisional and Brigade Staff—2 European officers killed; 4 wounded.

**3rd Brigade.**

Her Majesty's 29th Foot—1 serjeant, 35 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 12 European officers, 7 serjeants, 132 rank and file, wounded.

41st Regiment Native Infantry—2 havildars, 14 rank and file, killed; 8 European officers, 3 Native officers, 5 havildars, 1 drummer, 99 rank and file wounded.

68th Regiment of Native Infantry—1 Native officer, 10 rank and file, killed; 2 European officers, 1 Native officer, 2 havildars, 67 rank and file, wounded.

**4th Brigade.**

1st European Light Infantry—2 European officers, 2 serjeants, 31 rank and file, killed; 10 European officers, 10 serjeants, 142 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

16th Grenadiers—6 rank and file killed; 2 European officers, 4 Native officers, 19 havildars, 1 drummer, 122 rank and file, wounded.

Sirmoor Battalion—1 European officer, 13 rank and file, killed; 4 Native officers, 3 havildars, 123 rank and file, wounded.

Total—5 European officers, 1 Native officer, 5 serjeants and havildars, 109 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 38 European officers, 12 Native officers, 46 serjeants and havildars, 2 drummers, 685 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

T

*3rd Infantry Division.*

Divisional, and Brigade Staff—1 European officer, 2 horses, killed ; 1 horse wounded.

*5th Brigade.*

Her Majesty's 9th Foot—5 rank and file killed ; 1 European officer, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, wounded.

26th Regiment Native Infantry—3 rank and file killed ; 2 European officers, 3 Native officers, 19 rank and file, wounded.

Her Majesty's 62nd Foot—1 European officer, 3 rank and file, killed ; 1 European officer, 3 serjeants, 40 rank and file, wounded.

*6th Brigade.*

Her Majesty's 80th Foot—1 drummer, 12 rank and file, killed ; 4 European officers, 3 serjeants, 71 rank and file, wounded.

33rd Regiment Native Infantry—1 European officer, 1 Native officer, 1 havildar, 3 rank and file, killed ; 1 European officer, 4 Native officers, 1 havildar, 1 drummer, 53 rank and file, wounded.

63rd Regiment Native Infantry—1 havildar, 2 rank and file, 1 horse, killed ; 3 European officers, 1 Native officer, 4 havildars, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

*7th Brigade.*

Her Majesty's 10th Foot—1 European officer, 1 serjeant, 29 rank and file, 1 horse, killed ; 2 European officers, 2 serjeants, 98 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

43rd Regiment Native Infantry—7 rank and file, 1 horse, killed ; 2 European officers, 4 Native officers, 5 havildars, 85 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

59th Regiment Native Infantry—4 rank and file killed ; 1 European officer, 1 Native officer, 6 havildars, 53 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

Her Majesty's 53rd Foot—1 European officer, 7 rank and file, killed ; 8 European officers, 1 serjeant, 104 rank and file, wounded.

Total—5 European officers 1 Native officer, 3 serjeants and havildars, 1 drummer, 75 rank and file, 5 horses, killed ; 25 European officers, 13 Native officers, 27 serjeants and havildars, 3 drummers, 573 rank and file, 7 horses, wounded.

*Abstract.*

Staff—2 European officers wounded.

Artillery Division—1 European officer, 3 rank and file, 3 syce drivers, 17 horses killed ; 1 European officer, 1 serjeant, 33 rank and file, 5 lascars, 5 syces, 23 horses, wounded ; 5 horses missing.

Engineers and Sappers and Miners—2 rank and file killed ; 3 European officers, 1 Native ditto, 16 rank and file, wounded.

Cavalry Division—6 rank and file, 13 horses, killed ; 4 European officers, 2 trumpeters, 36 rank and file, 53 horses, wounded ; 24 horses missing.

1st Infantry Division—2 European officers, 1 Native officer, 97 rank and file, killed ; 28 European officers, 13 Native officers, 489 rank and file, wounded.

2nd ditto ditto—5 European officers, 1 Native officer, 5 serjeants, 109 rank and file, 1 horse, killed ; 38 European officers, 12 Native officers, 46 serjeants, 2 drummers, 685 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

3rd ditto ditto—5 European officers, 1 Native officer, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 75 rank and file, 5 horses, killed ; 25 European officers, 13 Native officers, 27 serjeants, 3 drummers, 573 rank and file, 6 horses, wounded.

Total—European officers, 3 Native officers, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer, 292 rank rank and file, 3 syces, and 36 horses, killed ; 101

European officers, 39 Native officers, 74 serjeants and havildars, 7 trumpeters and drummers, 832 rank and file, 5 lascars, 5 syces, 83 horses, wounded ; 29 horses missing.

European officers—13 killed, 101 wounded.

Native officers—3 killed, 39 wounded.

Warrant and non-commissioned officers, rank and file—301 killed, 1913 wounded.

Lascars, syce drivers, syces, &c.—3 killed, 10 wounded.

Total—320 killed, 2063 wounded.

Grand total of killed, wounded, and missing, 2383.

*Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.*

*Killed.*

*Artillery Division.*

1st Troop 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery—First Lieutenant H. J. Y. Faithfull.

*1st Infantry Division.*

Brigade Staff—Lieutenant R. Hay, Major of Brigade.

Her Majesty's 50th Foot—Lieutenant C. R. Grimes.

*2nd Infantry Division.*

Divisional Staff—Lieutenant J. S. Rawson, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Brigade Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Taylor, C.B., Brigadier.

1st European Light Infantry—Lieutenant F. Shuttleworth and Ensign F. W. A. Hamilton.

Sirmoor Battalion—Captain J. Fisher.

*3rd Infantry Division.*

Divisional Staff—Major-General Sir R. H. Dick, K.C.B. and K.C.H.

Her Majesty's 62nd Foot—Lieutenant W. T. Bartley.

33rd Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant W. D. Playfair.

Her Majesty's 10th Foot—Lieutenant W. Y. Beale.

Her Majesty's 53rd Foot—Captain C. E. D. Warren.

*Wounded.*

General Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Gough, C.B., Officiating Quartermaster-General to Her Majesty's Forces, very severely; and Lieutenant-Colonel M. Barr, Officiating Adjutant-General to Her Majesty's Forces, severely and dangerously.

*Artillery Division.*

2nd Troop 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery—Brevet Major C. Grant, slightly.

*Engineer Department.*

Brevet Captain W. Abercrombie, contused; First Lieutenant J. R. Becher, severely; Second Lieutenant G. P. Hebbert, slightly.

*Cavalry Division.*

Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons—Lieutenant J. B. Hawkes, slightly; Lieutenant H. W. White, ditto; Cornet Kauntze, severely; and Quartermaster A. Crabtree, slightly.

*1st Infantry Division.*

Divisional Staff—Lieutenant E. A. Holdich, A. D. C., severely.

Brigade Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel N. Penny, Brigadier; and Captain J. Garvock, Major of Brigade, severely.

Her Majesty's 31st Foot—Lieutenant R. Law, severely; Lieutenant G. Elmslie, severely; Lieutenant S. J. Timbrell, dangerously, both thighs broken; Lieutenant P. Gabbett, slightly; Lieutenant C. H. G. Tritton, mortally; Ensign Jones, dangerously; and Lieutenant and Adjutant Bolton, severely.

47th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant and Adjutant R. Renny, severely; Lieutenant H. C. James, 32nd Native Infantry, slightly; Ensign W. H. Walcot, slightly; and J. D. Ogston, slightly.

Her Majesty's 50th Foot—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ryan, K. H., dangerously; Brevet Colonel P. J. Petit, dangerously; Captain G. M'L. Tew, dangerously; Captain J. B. Bonham, dangerously; Captain Needham, dangerously; Captain J. L. Wilton, very severely; Lieutenant H. W. Hough, severely; Lieutenant J. G. Smyth, severely; Lieutenant C. A. Mouat, severely; Ensign C. H. Slessor, slightly; and Lieutenant C. H. Tottenham, slightly.

42nd Light Infantry—Major T. Polwhele, slightly; and Lieutenant A. Macqueen, severely.

Nusseeree Battalion—Captain C. O'Brien, severely.

*2nd Infantry Division.*

Divisional Staff—Major-General W. R. Gilbert, slightly; Lieutenant F. M'D. Gilbert, A. D. C., slightly.

Brigade Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel Maclaren, C.B., Brigadier, dangerously; Lieutenant G. H. M. Jones, Major of Brigade, very severely, right arm amputated.

Her Majesty's 29th Foot—Captain A. St. G. H. Stepney, severely; Captain J. D. Young, slightly; Captain K. Murchison, slightly; Lieutenant R. F. Henry, Lieutenant J. O. Duncan, severely; Lieutenant W. Kirby, very severely; Lieutenant C. E. Macdonnell, severely; Lieutenant H. G. Walker, slightly; Lieutenant St. G. M. Nugent, severely; Lieutenant G. St. J. Henderson, contusion; Lieutenant E. T. Scudamore, severely; and Ensign G. Mitchell, very severely, right leg amputated.

41st Regiment Native Infantry—Captain W. H. Halford, severely; Captain J. Cumberlege, severely; Captain J. W. V. Stephen, slightly; Lieutenant A. W. Onslow, slightly; Lieutenant M. F. Kemble, slightly; Ensign C. H. Scatcherd, severely, since dead; Ensign C. R. Aikman, slightly; and Ensign J. P. Bennet, slightly.

68th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant P. A. Robertson, slightly; and Ensign J. A. Dorin, slightly.

1st European Light Infantry—Brevet Captain E. Magnay, severely; Lieutenant J. Pattullo, severely; Lieutenant J. Lambert, severely; Lieutenant G. G. Denniss, severely; Lieutenant A. Hume, dangerously; Lieutenant T. Staples, slightly; Ensign C. O. B. Palmer, slightly; Ensign G. H. Davidson, dangerously, since dead; Ensign P. R. Innes, slightly; and Lieutenant D. C. T. Beatson (14th Native Infantry), severely.

16th Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers—Captain A. Balderston, severely; and Ensign W. S. R. Hodson, slightly.

Sirmoor Battalion—Captain J. Fisher (23rd Native Infantry), killed.

*3rd Infantry Division.*

Her Majesty's 9th Foot—Lieutenant R. Daunt, slightly.

26th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant F. Mackenzie, severely; and Ensign M. J. White, slightly.

Her Majesty's 62nd Foot—Lieutenant R. H. Haviland, severely.

Her Majesty's 80th Foot—Captain W. Cookson, slightly; Lieutenant R. Crawley, severely; Lieutenant E. W. P. Kingsley, severely; and Ensign W. B. C. S. Wandesforde, severely.

33rd Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant T. Tulloh, severely.

63rd Regiment Native Infantry—Captain W. C. Ormsby, severely; Lieutenant H. A. Morrieson, slightly; Ensign R. T. H. Barber, slightly.

Her Majesty's 10th Foot—Lieutenant H. R. Evans, slightly; and Lieutenant C. J. Lindham, severely.

43rd Regiment Light Infantry—Captain H. Lyell, very severely; Ensign L. Munro, severely.

59th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant H. B. Lumsden, severely.

Her Majesty's 53rd Foot—Captain T. Smart, severely; Lieutenant J. Chester, severely; Lieutenant A. B. O. Stokes, severely; Ensign W. Dunning, severely; Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Gold, slightly; Lieutenant J. Breton, slightly; Lieutenant R. N. Clarke, severely; and Ensign H. Lucas, slightly.

PAT. GRANT,

*Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.*

*Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,  
Camp, Kussoor, February 13, 1846.*

### Inclosure 3 in No. 15.

#### *Proclamation by the Governor-General of India.*

*Kussoor, February 14, 1846.*

THE Sikh army has been expelled from the left bank of the River Sutlej, having been defeated in every action, with the loss of more than 220 pieces of field artillery.

The British army has crossed the Sutlej, and entered the Punjab.

The Governor-General announces, by this proclamation, that this measure has been adopted by the Government of India, in accordance with the intentions expressed in the proclamation of the 13th December last, as having been forced upon the Governor-General, for the purpose of "effectually protecting the British provinces, for vindicating the authority of the British Government, and for punishing the violators of treaties and the disturbers of the public peace."

These operations will be steadily persevered in, and vigorously prosecuted, until the objects proposed to be accomplished are fully attained. The occupation of the Punjab by the British forces will not be relinquished until ample atonement for the insult offered to the British Government, by the infraction of the Treaty of 1809, A.D., and by the unprovoked invasion of the British provinces, shall have been exacted. These objects will include full indemnity for all expenses incurred during the war, and such arrangements for the future government of the Lahore territories as will give perfect security to the British Government against similar acts of perfidy and aggression.

Military operations against the Government and Army of the Lahore State have not been undertaken by the Government of India from any desire of territorial aggrandisement. The Governor-General, as already announced in the proclamation of the 13th December, "sincerely desired to see a strong Sikh Government re-established in the Punjab, able to control its army and to protect its subjects." The sincerity of these professions is proved by the fact that no preparations for hostilities had been made when the Lahore Government suddenly, and without a pretext of complaint, invaded the British territories. This unprovoked aggression has compelled the British Government to have recourse to arms, and to organize the means of offensive warfare; and, whatever may now befall the Lahore State, the consequences can alone be attributed to the misconduct of that Government and its army.

No extension of territory was desired by the Government of India. The measures necessary for providing indemnity for the past, and security for the future, will, however, involve the retention by the British Government of a portion of the country hitherto under the government of the Lahore State. The extent of territory which it may be deemed advisable

to hold, will be determined by the conduct of the Durbar, and by considerations for the security of the British frontier. The Government of India will, under any circumstances, annex to the British Provinces the districts, hill and plain, situated between the Rivers Sutlej and Beas, the revenues thereof being appropriated as a part of the indemnity required from the Lahore State.

The Government of India has frequently declared that it did not desire to subvert the Sikh Government in the Punjab; and, although the conduct of the Durbar has been such as to justify the most severe and extreme measures of retribution (the infliction of which may yet be required by sound policy, if the recent acts of violence be not amply atoned for, and immediate submission tendered), nevertheless, the Governor-General is still willing that an opportunity should be given to the Durbar and to the Chiefs to submit themselves to the authority of the British Government, and, by a return to good faith, and the observance of prudent counsels, enable the Governor-General to organize a Sikh Government in the person of a descendant of its founder, the late Maharajah Runjeet Sing, the faithful ally of the British Power.

The Governor-General, at this moment of a most complete and decisive victory, cannot give a stronger proof of the forbearance and moderation of the British Government, than by making this declaration of his intention,—the terms and mode of the arrangement remaining for further adjustment.

The Governor-General, therefore, calls upon all those chiefs who are the well-wishers of the descendants of Runjeet Sing, and especially such chiefs as have not participated in the hostile proceedings against the British Power, to act in concert with him for carrying into effect such arrangements as shall maintain a Sikh Government at Lahore, capable of controlling its army and protecting its subjects, and based upon principles that shall provide for the future tranquillity of the Sikh State, shall secure the British frontier against a repetition of acts of aggression, and shall prove to the whole world the moderation and justice of the paramount power of India.

If this opportunity of rescuing the Sikh nation from military anarchy and misrule, be neglected, and hostile opposition to the British army be renewed, the Government of India will make such other arrangements for the future government of the Punjab, as the interests and security of the British power may render just and expedient.

By order,

F. CURRIE,

*Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.*

#### Inclosure 4 in No. 15.

#### *Proclamation by the Governor-General of India.*

*Camp, Lulleeanee, February 18, 1846.*

THE chiefs, merchants, traders, ryots, and other inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsir are hereby informed, that his Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has this day waited upon the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and expressed the contrition of himself and the Sikh Government for their late proceedings. The Maharajah and Durbar having acquiesced in all the terms imposed by the British Government, the Governor-General has every hope that the relations of friendship will speedily be re-established between the two Governments.

The inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsir have nothing to fear from the British army. The Governor-General and the British troops, if the conditions above adverted to are fulfilled, and no further hostile opposition is offered by the Khalsa army, will use their endeavours for the re-establishment of the Government of the descendants of Maharajah Runjeet Sing, and for the protection of its subjects.

The inhabitants of the cities in the Punjab will, in that case, be perfectly safe, in person and property, from any molestation by the British troops; and they are hereby called upon to dismiss apprehension, and to follow their respective callings with all confidence.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India,  
F. CURRIE,

*Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.*

No. 16.

*The Governor-General of India to the Secret Committee.*

(Extract.)

*Camp, Lahore, March 4, 1846. (No. 7.)*

MY last dispatch on the subject of the Punjab, was dated Kanha Kutchwa, the 19th ultimo. On the following morning, the 20th, the whole army marched to Lahore, fourteen miles, and encamped on the parade-ground, about two and a half miles from the city gates.

In the afternoon of the 20th, the young Maharajah Dhuleep Sing was restored to the palace of the rulers of Lahore, in charge of the Chief Secretary of the Government, F. Currie, Esq., escorted by the British officers and troops, in the manner described in the papers inclosed.

I considered it right to mark, in this public manner, the submission of the Lahore Government to the British Power; and to show that the restoration of the young Maharajah to his capital, was the spontaneous act of the British Government.

On the 21st, the Chief Engineer and other officers inspected the citadel and the gates of the town to select positions for the British troops, by whom I had determined that Lahore should be occupied till further orders.

Early on the morning of the 22nd, a brigade of British troops took formal possession of the citadel of Lahore, the Badshahee Musjid, and the Huzzooree Bagh.

On receiving the report of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, I issued the General Order bearing date the 22nd ultimo. I considered the occupation of Lahore, and the close of active operations in the field, a proper opportunity for marking, by substantial reward, the gratitude of the British Government to its faithful and brave army, which had fought so gloriously and so successfully; and I was glad at being able thus to bring into prominent contrast the just reward of discipline and obedience with the certain penalty of insubordination and violence, as exemplified in the fate of the two armies which had been so long the objects of mutual observation; the one victorious in the field, and honoured and bountifully rewarded by its Government; the other, in spite of its exceeding numbers and advantageous positions, vanquished in every battle, abandoned by a Government it had coerced, and, with its shattered remains, left, but for the intercession of its conquerors, to disperse with no provision of any kind, and seek a precarious subsistence by rapine and crime.

The twelve months' batta I have thought it right to bestow upon the troops, will amount to a large sum; but it will be far more than covered by the payments demanded from the Lahore Government, and the territorial acquisitions obtained, and the political results of the campaign.

On the 17th ultimo, the force under Brigadier Wheeler crossed the Sutlej, a few miles below Loodiana, and occupied the strong fort of Philoor, which was abandoned on the approach of the troops. Having left a garrison at Philoor, Brigadier Wheeler advanced to the banks of the Beas; and the presence of his disciplined force has given confidence of protection to the inhabitants of the Dooab, who are stated to be well satisfied with their change of rulers, and has enabled us to prepare a bridge on the Beas for the passage of that part of the army which will be stationed in the Jhullunder Dooab, and will accompany the Commander-in-chief and myself on our march from Lahore.

Since our arrival at Lahore, the preliminaries for a return to amicable

relations, and for the settlement of the future Government of the Lahore State, as far as I consider it expedient that we should interfere, have been in progress. The draft of a treaty was to-day placed in form in the hands of the Sirdars, who have been nominated by the Regent to transact the business of the Government, and this treaty will in all probability be concluded and ratified in the course of two or three days; in all essentials it has been already fully acquiesced in by the written agreement of the chiefs, and no alteration will be permitted in the principles of the conditions it prescribes.

Eight regiments have been paid up, and either discharged or re-enlisted on the prescribed system. Twenty-one of the guns demanded have been given up and sent into camp, and four lacs of rupees have been paid, and thirty more are ascertained to have left Govindgurh, and are expected in camp this afternoon.

It will be seen by the draft of treaty now forwarded, that, in consequence of the inability of the Lahore Government to pay the sum stipulated as indemnification for the expenses of the war, or to give sufficient security for its eventual disbursement, the Hill territories, from the Beas River to the Indus, including the Provinces of Cashmere and Hazarah, have been ceded to the British Government.

It is not my intention to take possession of the whole of this territory. Its occupation by us would be, on many accounts, disadvantageous. It would bring us into collision with many powerful chiefs, for whose coercion a large military establishment at a great distance from our provinces and military resources would be necessary. It would more than double the extent of our present frontier in countries assailable at every point, and most difficult to defend, without any corresponding advantages for such large additions of territory. New, distant, and conflicting interests would be created, and races of people, with whom we have hitherto had no intercourse, would be brought under our rule, while the territories, excepting Cashmere, are comparatively unproductive, and would scarcely pay the expenses of occupation and management.

On the other hand, the tract now ceded, includes the whole of the Hill possessions of Rajah Golab Sing and the Jummo family; its possession by us enables us at once to mark our sense of Rajah Golab Sing's conduct during the late operations, by rewarding him in the mode most in accordance with his desires, to show forth, as an example to the other chiefs of Asia, the benefits which accrue from an adherence to British interests, and, at the same time, to secure to ourselves that indemnification for the expenses of the campaign, which we declared our determination to exact, and which, excepting by the cession of territory, the Lahore Government is not in a condition to afford.

Rajah Golab Sing has engaged to pay the crore of rupees demanded from the Lahore State, on being put by us in possession of the territory ceded by the 4th Article of the Draft Treaty, on such terms and conditions as we may approve.

It is highly expedient that the trans-Beas portion of Kooloo and Mundi, with the more fertile district and strong position of Noorpore, and the celebrated Fort Kangra—the key of the Himalayas, in native estimation—with its district and dependencies, should be in our possession. These provinces lie together, between the Beas and Chukkee Rivers, and their occupation by us will be attended with little cost and great advantage. The Chukkee River in the hills will hereafter be our boundary to its source, and thence a line drawn to the Ravee River, and along its course, and across the Chenab, to the snowy ridge on the confines of Lahool. This line will be laid down by officers sent for the purpose, according to mutual agreement, and will be accurately surveyed.

In consideration of the retention by us of the tract above described, a remission of twenty-five lacs from the crore of rupees, which Rajah Golab Sing would otherwise have paid, will be allowed, and the Rajah will pay the remaining seventy-five lacs, of which fifty lacs are to be made good at once, upon the ratification of the Treaty, and the remaining twenty-five lacs within six months from that date.

Of the remaining portion of the territory ceded by Article 4 of the



Draft Treaty, the greater part, with exception of the Provinces of Cashmere and Hazarah, is already in the possession of Rajah Golab Sing and his family, for which he has been bound hitherto to render military service, to a small extent, to the Lahore Government, and to present annually a horse, with gold trappings, as a heriot to the State.

The conditions which may be stipulated with Rajah Golab Sing, and the Treaty to which he may be admitted, will be reported in my next letter. Those conditions will be so drawn as to bind us to the least possible interference in his affairs, consistently with the maintenance of our paramount position over the Rajah and his Country.

The arrangements that may be made for the future administration of the Lahore State, when our army is withdrawn, and Rajah Golab Sing is separated from the Durbar, will be also communicated hereafter.

Inclosure 1 in No. 16.

*General Order by the Governor-General of India.*

*Camp, Lahore, February 20, 1846.*

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General requests that the Commander-in-chief will cause the following arrangements to be made for escorting his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing to his palace, in the citadel of Lahore, this afternoon. The escort will consist of two regiments of European cavalry, two regiments of Native cavalry, the (body guard to be one,) one regiment of irregular horse, two troops of horse artillery, one European and one Native.

The Secretary to the Government of India, F. Currie, Esq., will take charge of his Highness and his suite, and will be accompanied by the Political Agent, Major Lawrence; the Governor-General's Private Secretary, Charles Hardinge, Esq.; the Aides-de-camp of the Governor-General; two Aides-de-camp of the Commander-in-chief; one Aide-de-camp from each General Officer of a division; in uniform.

The escort will be formed at the nearest convenient spot to the Governor-General's camp, at two o'clock, and proceed to his Highness' camp, and thence to his palace.

On alighting from his elephant, a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired by the horse artillery.

His Highness the Maharajah of the Sikh nation, selected by the Chiefs as their Sovereign, having, on the 18th instant, intimated his intention to proceed to the Governor-General's camp at Lulleeanee, attended by his Highness' Wuzer, the Rajah Golab Sing, and other Chiefs, was received in Durbar, on the afternoon of that day, by the Governor-General, the Commander-in-chief and the staff being present. His Highness' Ministers and Chiefs there tendered his submission, and solicited the clemency of the British Government.

The Governor-General extended the clemency of the British Government to a prince the descendant of the Maharajah the late Runjeet Sing, for so many years the faithful ally and friend of the British Government, as the representative of the Sikh nation, selected by the chiefs and the people to be their ruler, on the condition that all the terms imposed by the British Government, and previously explained to his Highness' Ministers and chiefs, should be faithfully executed.

On withdrawing from the Durbar, the Maharajah received the usual salutes due to his Highness' exalted rank.

His Highness has since remained near the Governor-General's camp, and, as it will be conducive to his Highness' comfort, that he should rejoin his family, the Governor-General desires that he may, with all honor and in safety, be conducted by the British troops to the gates of his palace, this day.

The following proclamation was issued on the 18th instant by the Governor-General, promising protection to all persons at Lahore and

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elsewhere, who peaceably continue in their usual employments of trade and industry.

The Governor-General is satisfied, after the experience of this campaign, that he can rely on the discipline of this invincible army, as fully and securely as he has always been confident that the day of battle under their distinguished commander would be one of victory.

He trusts at present, that no officers or soldiers will pass the advanced sentries of their encampment to enter the town of Lahore, and he requests his Excellency the Commander-in-chief to give the necessary instructions to carry this order strictly into effect, as well as to protect all persons bringing provisions into the camp.

By order, &c.,

**F. CURRIE,**

*Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 16.

*The Secretary to the Government of India to the Governor-General.*

Right Honorable Sir,

*February 21, 1846.*

I HAVE the honor to state, for the information of your Excellency, that, in accordance with the instructions contained in the order of the Governor-General of yesterday's date, I proceeded in the afternoon with the escort ordered, and accompanied by the officers noted in the margin\*, on elephants, to conduct the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing to his palace in the citadel of Lahore.

The procession was arranged in the following order:—

9th Irregular Cavalry.

3rd Light Cavalry.

Her Majesty's 16th Lancers.

Troop Horse Artillery, Europeans.

Troop Horse Artillery, Natives.

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers.

The Secretary, with the Maharajah and Suite.

The Governor-General's Body Guard.

The escort was formed in open column of the troops left in front, commanded by Brigadier Cureton, C.B.

We proceeded in this order to the encampment of the Maharajah, about a mile and a half from our picquets, and nearly the same distance from the citadel gate of the city.

At about three-quarters of a mile from the Maharajah's camp I was met by the Minister Rajah Golab Sing, and some of the chiefs.

Intimation of our approach was then sent on to the Maharajah, that he might be ready on his elephant upon our arrival.

On reaching the Maharajah's camp, the troops of our escort drew up, and the Maharajah, with Bhaee Ram Sing, on the same elephant, came forward from his tent, accompanied by several chiefs.

After the usual salutations and complimentary questions and replies, I placed the Maharajah's elephant next to mine, and, the troops having fallen in as at first, proceeded round the walls of the city to the gate of the citadel.

\* Major Lawrence, the Governor-General's Political Agent; W. Edwards, Esq., Under Secretary, Foreign Department; R. Cust, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department; C. Hardinge, Esq., Private Secretary to the Governor-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, Military Secretary to the Governor-General; Captain Cunningham, Captain Hardinge, Captain Grant, Lord Arthur Hay, Captain Mills, Aides-de-Camp to the Governor-General; Captain Bagot, Captain Edwardes, Aides-de-Camp to the Commander-in-chief; Captain Gilbert, Aide-de-Camp to General Gilbert; Captain Tottenham, Aide-de-Camp to General Smith; Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, Captain Napier, Captain Smith, Engineers.

On arriving, Brigadier Cureton drew up the escort in line in front of the gateway, and I took the Maharajah, accompanied by the officers enumerated in the former part of this letter, with Rajah Golab Sing and the other Chiefs, into the interior of the citadel, and to the inner door of his palace.

I then observed to the Maharajah and Chiefs, that, by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, I had thus brought the Maharajah, conducted by the British army, to his palace, which his Highness had left for the purpose of tendering submission to the British Government, and for placing himself, his capital, and his country, at the mercy of the Governor-General, and requesting pardon for the insult that had been offered, and that the Governor-General had thus restored him to his palace, as a mark of the favour which he desired to show to the descendant of the late Maharajah Runjeet Sing.

A salute of twenty-one guns was then fired by the horse artillery.

We then took leave of the Maharajah at the gate of his palace, and, returning to the outside of the city, we, continuing our progress round Lahore, returned to our camp.

As our camp is situated opposite the south-end of the city face, and the citadel is immediately within the city walls at the north-west angle, we made the entire circuit of Lahore. I considered this preferable to going through the city, the streets of which are very narrow, and would have much impeded the progress of our large escort.

We did not see one gun upon any part of the walls; all their embrasures were empty.

I have, &c.,

F. CURRIE,

*Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 16.

*The Commander-in-chief to the Governor-General.*

*Head-Quarters, Army of the Sutlej, in front of  
Lahore, February 22, 1846.*

Right Honorable Sir.

I HAVE now to offer my congratulations on some of the earliest fruits of our victory of the 10th instant. About noon, on the 20th, a day henceforth very memorable in our Indian annals, the army under my command pitched its tents on the plain of Myan Meer, under the walls of the Sikh capital. The entire submission of the Maharajah and his advisers, to the will of the British Government, had been before personally tendered to you, and graciously accepted; and this morning, in fulfilment of one of the conditions which your wisdom had dictated for the real interests of the ruler and people of the Punjab, I had the honor to conduct a brigade of troops to the city, which took formal possession of the Badshahee Musjid and Huzzooree Bagh, forming part of the palace and citadel of Lahore. I trust, by the observance of a strict discipline, to preserve unshaken that confidence which the people of the city, and country around it, evidently repose in the generosity, clemency, and good faith of their conquerors. Supplies of all sorts are willingly brought to our camp, and punctually paid for; and I believe that, by every class of persons in this vicinity, the presence of our troops is felt to be a national benefit; none certainly have had real cause to lament it as a calamity.

I have, &c.,

HUGH GOUGH,

*General, Commander-in-chief, East Indies.*

## Inclosure 4 in No. 16.

*General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India.*

*Camp, Lahore, February 22, 1846.*

THE British army has this day occupied the gateway of the citadel of Lahore, the Badshahee Mosque, and the Huzzooree Bagh.

The remaining part of the citadel is the residence of his Highness the Maharajah, and also that of the families of the late Maharajah Runjeet Sing, for so many years the faithful ally of the British Government. In consideration of these circumstances, no troops will be posted within the precincts of the palace gate.

The army of the Sutlej has now brought its operations in the field to a close, by the dispersion of the Sikh army, and the military occupation of Lahore, preceded by a series of the most triumphant successes ever recorded in the military history of India. The British Government, trusting to the faith of treaties, and to the long subsisting friendship between the two States, had limited military preparations to the defence of its own frontier. Compelled suddenly to assume the offensive by the unprovoked invasion of its territories, the British army, under the command of its distinguished leader, has, in sixty days, defeated the Sikh forces in four general actions, has captured 220 pieces of field artillery, and is now at the capital, dictating to the Lahore Durbar the terms of a treaty, the conditions of which will tend to secure the British provinces from the repetition of a similar outrage.

The Governor-General being determined, however, to mark with reprobation the perfidious character of the war, has required, and will exact, that every remaining piece of Sikh artillery, which has been pointed against the British army during this campaign, shall be surrendered.

The Sikh army, whose insubordinate conduct is one of the chief causes of the anarchy and misrule which have brought the Sikh State to the brink of destruction, is about to be disbanded.

The soldiers of the army of the Sutlej have not only proved their superior prowess in battle, but have, on every occasion, with subordination and patience, endured the fatigues and privations inseparable from a state of active operations in the field. The native troops of this army have also proved that a faithful attachment to their colours and to the Company's service, is an honorable feature in the character of the British sepoy.

The Governor-General has repeatedly expressed, on his own part, and on that of the Government of India, admiration and gratitude for the important services which the army has rendered.

The Governor-General is now pleased to resolve, as a testimony of the approbation of the Government of India of the bravery, discipline, and soldier-like bearing of the army of the Sutlej, that all the generals, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, shall receive a gratuity of twelve months' batta.

Every regiment which, in obedience to its orders, may have remained in posts and forts between Loodiana and Ferozepore, and was not present in action, as in the case of the troops ordered to remain at Moodkee to protect the wounded, and those left in the forts of Ferozepore and Loodiana, shall receive the gratuity of twelve months' batta.

Obedience to orders is the first duty of a soldier: and the Governor-General, in affirming the principle, can never admit that absence caused by the performance of indispensable duties, on which the success of the operations in the field greatly depended, ought to disqualify any soldier placed in these circumstances from participation in the gratuity given for the general good conduct of the army in the field.

All regiments and individuals ordered to the frontier, and forming part of the army of the Sutlej, which may have reached Loodiana or Busseean, before the date of this order, will be included as entitled to the gratuity.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India,

F. CURRIE,

*Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.*

No. 17.

*The Governor-General to the Secret Committee.*

(Extract.)

*Camp, Sooltanpoor, March 19, 1846. (No. 8.)*

SINCE I last addressed you, I have received from the Lahore Durbar very earnest solicitations representing the necessity of leaving a British force for the protection of the capital, until the Ministry shall be able to reorganize an army in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty, the terms of which had been arranged before the application was made.

It is probable that the Sikh chiefs abstained from applying for a British force pending the conclusion of the Treaty, apprehending that such a solicitation would be considered as an admission of their weakness, of which we might be disposed to take advantage, by enlarging our demands.

When the application for British troops was made, it was impossible not to feel the force of the Minister's representations. I therefore acceded to the request, and, in communication with the Commander-in-chief, the force named in the margin\* was ordered to remain at Lahore, under the command of Major-General Sir John Littler.

I have issued, for general information, a notification giving a detailed account of the late proceedings relative to the re-establishment of friendly relations with the Lahore State, and the recognition of the independence of Maharajah Golab Sing. The notification contains the minutes of conferences which have passed between the Secretary to Government, Mr. Currie, and the Lahore Durbar, on this subject. The course I have adopted is in strict adherence to the policy I have professed, of attempting to re-establish a Sikh Government, and to restrain the mutinous Sikh army, first by disbanding it, and next by limiting its re-organized numbers, and reducing its rates of pay, a course which appeared to me the most advantageous to both the Governments; and, as the motives which induced me to occupy the capital by a British garrison, might excite suspicion, I took the opportunity, when the Treaty was ratified in my state tent, to express in public Durbar, the reluctance with which I had acceded to the Durbar's request, declaring it to be my desire to withdraw the troops at the earliest possible period, and expressing in the most explicit terms, the sentiments and views of the British Government to the assembled chiefs.

On the following day, when I paid the Maharajah a visit of congratulation in his palace, a written paper was read by order of the Ranee, admitting, in reference to the statements made by me on the preceding day, and in general, to the terms granted by the Treaty, that the Sikh nation had been treated with much forbearance and moderation.

I refer you to the notification published, as containing a connected account of these proceedings.

\* One regiment European Infantry, eight regiments Native Infantry, eighteen guns, four siege train guns, two companies Foot Artillery, two Sappers and Miners, one regiment Irregular Cavalry.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 17.

*Government Notification.**Camp, Umritsir, March 16, 1846.*

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General of India has been pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the subjoined extracts from the proceedings of the Government of India, relative to the re-establishment of amicable relations between the British Government and the State of Lahore, and the recognition of the independence of Maharajah Golab Sing.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 17.

*Note of Conference between F. Currie, Esq., and Major H. M. Lawrence, on the one part, and the Minister and Chiefs of the Lahore Durbar, on the other, March 8, 1846.*

THE Minister and Chiefs having assembled at the tent of the Governor-General's Agent, for the purpose of signing the Treaty, the conditions of which had been previously discussed and determined, produced, on the part of the Maharajah, a letter addressed to Major Lawrence, the Governor-General's Agent, of which the following is a translation :

"The feelings of consideration, kindness, and generosity, which have been evinced towards the Lahore State by the Right Honorable the Governor-General, and his Excellency's respect for the former friendship of the British Government with the late Maharajah Runjeet Sing, have been communicated to me through Mr. Secretary Currie and yourself, and have caused me to feel most grateful.

"Certain important matters will now be represented to you by the following confidential personages: Bhaee Ram Sing, Rajah Lal Sing, Sirdar Tej Sing, Dewan Deena Nath, Fakeer Noor-ood-deen; and you, who are the guardian of the perpetual friendship of the two Governments, will represent these matters to the Governor-General, and will, doubtless, use your endeavours to procure a favourable decision regarding them.

"The Lahore Government, it is known, is endeavouring to arrange its affairs; and it is necessary that effectual measures should be taken to prevent the recurrence of any disturbances. With this view, it is very desirable that some British regiments, with artillery and officers, should be directed to remain at Lahore for a few months, for the protection of the State. After affairs have been satisfactorily settled, and the period which may be fixed upon expired, the British troops will then return."

To the above paper the following reply was made verbally, and was, at the request of the Minister and Chiefs, written down and given to them :

"The letter from the Maharajah to Major Lawrence, expressing gratitude to the Governor-General, has been read in presence of the Minister and Chiefs of the Durbar. At the close of that letter, it is requested that a British force may be left at Lahore for a limited period.

"Upon this, it is to be observed, that, from the wording of the letter, it is not evident that the retention of a British force at Lahore is sincerely and urgently desired by the Lahore Government; and the nature of the disturbances which are to be provided against, is not specifically described. In so important a matter, general expressions are out of place. The British Government desires to exercise no interference with the Government of Lahore after the Treaty of Peace is concluded; and the Governor-General is not willing to have any concern with the Lahore Government, or to accede to any measure not provided for by the Treaty. This has been repeatedly explained to the Lahore Durbar. If, therefore, for any special reason, and on any particular account, the assistance and intervention of the British Government are desired by the Lahore Durbar, the

fact should have been more distinctly stated in the khurreeta, and the causes which render such aid indispensable should have been given in detail. However, as the Maharajah has authorized the chiefs named in the khurreeta, and who are now present, to make known all the particulars of the case, they should now state all the circumstances in full."

The Minister and Chiefs, after consultation, read aloud the substance of the paper, of which the following is a translation, but requested that it might be put in the form of a khurreeta from the Maharajah, and sent in the evening. A communication was then made to the Governor-General, who determined that a British force should, under certain conditions, to be entered in a separate engagement, occupy Lahore for a limited time. The Treaty was then signed by the Commissioners, and the meeting broke up.

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Inclosure 3 in No. 17.

*Translation of the Document alluded to in the preceding Paragraph, afterwards sent from the Durbar as a formal Khurreeta, with the Seal of the Maharajah.*

ALL the circumstances regarding the disorganization of the Government of Lahore, since the demise of the late Maharajah Runjeet Sing, until the present time, are well known to the British Government.

The satisfactory settlement of affairs, the discharge of the disturbers of public peace, and the reorganization of the army under the stipulations of the new Treaty, are now engaging consideration. But lest, after the departure of the British forces, the evil-disposed should create fresh disturbances, and endeavour to ruin the State, it is the earnest and sincere desire and hope of the Lahore Durbar, that British troops, with intelligent officers, should, for some months as circumstances may seem to require, be left at Lahore, for the protection of the Government and the Maharajah, and the Inhabitants of the City. When affairs have been satisfactorily settled, and the period prescribed for the stay of the British force shall have expired, the troops may then be withdrawn.

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Inclosure 4 in No. 17.

*General Order by the Governor-General of India.*

*Camp, Lahore, March 8, 1846.*

THE Treaty of Peace between the British Government and that of his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, has been signed.

The Treaty will be ratified by the Governor-General, in presence of the Maharajah and the Sikh Chiefs, to-morrowafternoon, the 9th instant, at four o'clock, in the Governor-General's tent.

The Governor-General invites his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, his Excellency the Governor of Sind, with their personal staff, to attend on this occasion, also the generals of divisions, the brigadiers, the head of each department, and all officers commanding corps, with one native officer from every regiment.

His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing will be received by a salute of twenty-one guns. The street leading to the Governor-General's tent will be lined by detachments of regiments, according to the orders which his Excellency the Commander-in-chief will be pleased to issue.

The following day, the Governor-General will pay his Highness the Maharajah a visit of congratulation on the restoration of peace between the two Governments, and will leave the camp for that purpose at three o'clock. The escort will be fixed in the General Order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

The thirty-six pieces of Sikh artillery which were pointed against the British army, have been surrendered and brought into camp. The dis-

bandment of the Sikh army, its re-organization on the same rate of pay as in the time of the late Maharajah Runjeet Sing, and the limitations of its numbers, have been settled by the Treaty.

At the earnest solicitation of the Government of the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, the Governor-General has consented to occupy the citadel and town of Lahore by British troops, for a limited period, that opportunity may be afforded the Lahore Government, of completing the re-organization of its army, according to the stipulations of the Treaty.

If, by the good offices of the British Government, peace and order can take the place of the military anarchy and misrule by which the Sikh nation has been brought to the verge of dissolution, the Governor-General will rejoice that the co-operation of the British Government, by the aid of its faithful army, shall have been successful in effecting that object. It is the strongest proof which the British Government can give, of the sincerity of its desire to see a Sikh Government re-established. The British Government having afforded the protection desired, the troops will be withdrawn before the end of the year. The details of the force will be determined between the Governor-General and his Excellency the Commander-in-chief. During the period of occupation, the native troops will continue to receive Sinde pay and allowances.

It is by the valour and discipline of the British troops, led by their distinguished commanders, that these important and complete successes have been gained; and the Governor-General is confident that, during the temporary occupation of the fortified town of Lahore, the troops will prove, by their good conduct, that they are as generous and humane after victory, as they are brave and invincible in the field of battle.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India.

F. CURRIE,

*Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.*

#### Inclosure 5 in No. 17.

*Memorandum of the proceedings of a Durbar held at Lahore on the 9th of March, 1846.*

AT four, P.M., of the 9th of March, a public Durbar was held in the state tent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, at which his Excellency the Commander-in-chief and staff, his Excellency the Governor of Sinde and staff, with the British and Native officers invited in the Governor-General's order, dated 8th instant, attended.

The young Maharajah of Lahore, attended by the Minister Rajah Lal Sing, Rajah Golab Sing, the Commander-in-chief of the Lahore army, Sirdar Tej Sing, and about thirty other Sirdars and civil officers, with their suites, were present.

After the Treaty of Peace was ratified and exchanged with the usual ceremonies, the Governor-General addressed the Chiefs in the following terms, the address being translated, sentence by sentence, by the Secretary to the Government of India, Mr. F. Currie:—

“On this occasion of ratifying the Treaty of Peace between the British Government and the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, in the presence of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, his Excellency the Governor of Sinde, and the officers of the British army on the one hand, and the Sikh Chiefs on the other, I have to repeat the assurances which have so often been given by me and by my predecessors, of our desire that peace and friendship may always subsist between the two Governments.

“The British Government desires to see a Sikh Government re-established, which may be able to control its army, protect its subjects, and willing to respect the rights of its neighbours.

“By this Treaty, the Lahore Government has sufficient strength to resist and punish any Native Power which may venture to assail it, and to put down all internal commotions.

“Wisdom in council, and good faith in fulfilling its engagements, will



cause the Sikh Government to be respected, and enable it to preserve its national independence.

"For forty years it was the policy, in Runjeet Sing's time, to cultivate friendly relations between the two Governments, and, during the whole of that period, the Sikh nation was independent and happy. Let the policy of that able man towards the British Government be the model for your future imitation.

"The British Government in no respect provoked the late war. It had no objects of aggrandizement to obtain by hostilities. The proof of its sincerity is to be found in its moderation in the hour of victory.

"A just quarrel, followed by a successful war, has not changed the policy of the British Government. The British Government does not desire to interfere in your internal affairs. I am ready and anxious to withdraw every British soldier from Lahore. At the earnest solicitation of the Sikh Government, I have reluctantly consented to leave a British force in garrison at Lahore, until time shall have been afforded for the re-organization of the Sikh army, by which assistance the stipulations of the treaty may be more easily carried into effect.

"In no case can I consent that the British troops shall remain in garrison for a longer period than the end of this year.

"I state this publicly, that all the world may know the truth, and the motives by which I am actuated in this matter.

"The Sikh army must, according to the Treaty, be immediately re-organized, by reverting to the same system and rate of pay as in Runjeet Sing's time.

"If the friendly assistance now afforded by the British Government be wisely followed up, and honest exertions made by the chiefs without delay, you will become an independent and prosperous State.

"The success or failure is in your own hands; my co-operation shall not be wanting; but if you neglect this opportunity, no aid on the part of the British Government can save the State.

"I leave my Political Agent, Major Lawrence, assisted by Major M'Gregor, and a most able General Officer, Sir John Littler, to command the British troops. These officers possess my entire confidence.

"Again I repeat, my anxious desire is to see a Sikh Government strong and respected, an obedient army, patriotic chiefs, and a happy people.

"I trust the reign of the Maharajah will be long and prosperous, and celebrated for the happiness of his people under a just and pacific Government."

At the close of this address, the Sirdars expressed in warm terms their gratitude to the Governor-General, and their resolution to follow the advice his Excellency had given them.

The usual presents were then given, after which the Durbar broke up.

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#### Inclosure 6 in No. 17.

*Treaty between the British Government and the State of Lahore, concluded at Lahore, on March 9, 1846.*

WHEREAS the Treaty of Amity and Concord, which was concluded between the British Government and the late Maharajah Runjeet Sing, the Ruler of Lahore, in 1809, was broken, by the unprovoked aggression, on the British provinces, of the Sikh army, in December last: and whereas, on that occasion, by the proclamation dated the 13th of December, the territories then in the occupation of the Maharajah of Lahore, on the left or British bank of the River Sutlej, were confiscated and annexed to the British provinces, and, since that time, hostile operations have been prosecuted by the two Governments, the one against the other, which have resulted in the occupation of Lahore by the British troops: and whereas it has been determined that, upon certain conditions, peace shall be re-established between the two Governments, the following Treaty of Peace between the Honorable English East India Company and Maharajah

X

Dhuleep Sing Bahadoor, and his children, heirs, and successors, has been concluded, on the part of the Honorable Company, by Frederick Currie, Esq., and Brevet Major Henry Montgomery Lawrence, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in them by the Right Honorable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., one of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor-General, appointed by the Honorable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies; and, on the part of his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, by Bhaee Ram Sing, Rajah Lal Sing, Sirdar Tej Sing, Sirdar Chutter Sing Attareewalla, Sirdar Runjore Sing Mujethea, Dewan Deena Nath, and Fakeer Noor-ood-deen, vested with full powers and authority on the part of his Highness.

Article 1. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government, on the one part, and Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, his heirs and successors, on the other.

Article 2. The Maharajah of Lahore renounces for himself, his heirs and successors, all claim to, or connexion with, the territories lying to the south of the River Sutlej, and engages never to have any concern with those territories, or the inhabitants thereof.

Article 3. The Maharajah cedes to the Honorable Company, in perpetual sovereignty, all his forts, territories, and rights, in the Dooab, or country, hill and plain, situate between the Rivers Beas and Sutlej.

Article 4. The British Government having demanded from the Lahore State, as indemnification for the expenses of the war, in addition to the cession of territory described in Article 3, payment of one and a-half crores of rupees; and the Lahore Government being unable to pay the whole of this sum at this time, or to give security, satisfactory to the British Government, for its eventual payment; the Maharajah cedes to the Honorable Company, in perpetual sovereignty, as equivalent for one crore of rupees, all his forts, territories, rights, and interests, in the Hill Countries which are situate between the Rivers Beas and Indus, including the Provinces of Cashmere and Hazarah.

Article 5. The Maharajah will pay to the British Government the sum of fifty lacs of rupees, on or before the ratification of this Treaty.

Article 6. The Maharajah engages to disband the mutinous troops of the Lahore army, taking from them their arms; and his Highness agrees to reorganize the regular, or Aicen, Regiments of Infantry, upon the system, and according to the regulations as to pay and allowances, observed in the time of the late Maharajah Runjeet Sing. The Maharajah further engages to pay up all arrears to the soldiers that are discharged under the provisions of this Article.

Article 7. The regular army of the Lahore State shall henceforth be limited to 25 battalions of Infantry, consisting of 800 bayonets each, with 12,000 Cavalry: this number at no time to be exceeded, without the concurrence of the British Government. Should it be necessary at any time, for any special cause, that this force should be increased, the cause shall be fully explained to the British Government; and, when the special necessity shall have passed, the regular troops shall be again reduced to the standard specified in the former clause of this Article.

Article 8. The Maharajah will surrender to the British Government all the guns, thirty-six in number, which have been pointed against the British troops, and which, having been placed on the right bank of the River Sutlej, were not captured at the battle of Sobraon.

Article 9. The control of the Rivers Beas and Sutlej, with the continuations of the latter river, commonly called the Garrah and the Punj-nud, to the confluence of the Indus at Mithunkote, and the control of the Indus from Mithunkote to the borders of Beloochistan, shall, in respect to tolls and ferries, rest with the British Government. The provisions of this Article shall not interfere with the passage of boats belonging to the Lahore Government on the said rivers, for the purposes of traffic, or the

conveyance of passengers up and down their course. Regarding the ferries between the two countries respectively, at the several ghats of the said rivers, it is agreed that the British Government, after defraying all the expenses of management and establishments, shall account to the Lahore Government for one-half of the net profits of the ferry collections. The provisions of this Article have no reference to the ferries on that part of the River Sutlej which forms the boundary of Bahawulpore and Lahore respectively.

Article 10. If the British Government should, at any time, desire to pass troops through the territories of his Highness the Maharajah, for the protection of the British territories, or those of their allies, the British troops shall, on such special occasion, due notice being given, be allowed to pass through the Lahore territories. In such case, the officers of the Lahore State will afford facilities in providing supplies and boats for the passage of rivers; and the British Government will pay the full price of all such provisions and boats, and will make fair compensation for all private property that may be endamaged. The British Government will moreover observe all due consideration to the religious feelings of the inhabitants of those tracts through which the army may pass.

Article 11. The Maharajah engages never to take, or retain, in his service, any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American State, without the consent of the British Government.

Article 12. In consideration of the services rendered by Rajah Golab Sing, of Jummoo, to the Lahore State, towards procuring the restoration of the relations of amity between the Lahore and British Governments, the Maharajah hereby agrees to recognize the independent sovereignty of Rajah Golab Sing, in such territories and districts in the Hills, as may be made over to the said Rajah Golab Sing by separate agreement between himself and the British Government, with the dependencies thereof, which may have been in the Rajah's possession since the time of the late Maharajah Kurruk Sing; and the British Government, in consideration of the good conduct of Rajah Golab Sing, also agrees to recognize his independence in such territories, and to admit him to the privileges of a separate treaty with the British Government.

Article 13. In the event of any dispute or difference arising between the Lahore State and Rajah Golab Sing, the same shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government; and by its decision the Maharajah engages to abide.

Article 14. The limits of the Lahore territories shall not be, at any time, changed, without the concurrence of the British Government.

Article 15. The British Government will not exercise any interference in the internal administration of the Lahore State; but, in all cases or questions which may be referred to the British Government, the Governor-General will give the aid of his advice and good offices for the furtherance of the interests of the Lahore Government.

Article 16. The subjects of either State shall, on visiting the territories of the other, be on the footing of the subjects of the most favoured nation.

This Treaty, consisting of sixteen Articles, has been this day settled by Frederick Currie, Esq., and Brevet Major Henry Montgomery Lawrence, acting under the directions of the Right Honorable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., Governor-General, on the part of the British Government; and by Bhaee Ram Sing, Rajah Lal Sing, Sirdar Tej Sing, Sirdar Chutter Sing Attareewalla, Sirdar Runjore Sing Mujeethea, Dewan Deena Nath, and Fakeer Noor-ood-deen, on the part of the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing; and the said Treaty has been this day ratified by the seal of the Right Honorable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., Governor-General, and by that of his Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Sing.

Done at Lahore, this 9th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1846, corresponding with the tenth day of Rubbee-ool-awul, 1262, Hijree, and ratified on the same day.

MAHARAJAH DHULEEP  
SING. (L.S.)

H. HARDINGE. (L.S.)

F. CURRIE.

H. M. LAWRENCE.

BHAE RAM SING. (L.S.)

RAJAH LAL SING. (L.S.)

SIRDAR TEJ SING. (L.S.)

SIRDAR CHUTTER SING

ATTAREEWALLA. (L.S.)

SIRDAR RUNJORE SING

MUJEETHEA. (L.S.)

DEWAN DEENA NATH.

(L.S.)

FAQUEER NOOROODDEEN.

(L.S.)

Inclosure 7 in No. 17.

*Memorandum of a State Visit paid by the Governor-General to the Maharajah of Lahore, in His Highness's Palace, on the 10th March, 1846.*

ON the afternoon of the 10th of March, the Governor-General, attended by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, his Excellency the Governor of Sind, and the British officers who were present at the ratification of the Treaty, on the 9th instant, paid a visit of congratulation to the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing at the palace in Lahore. On this occasion Dewan Deena Nath, by direction of the Minister and assembled chiefs, read, from a written paper, an address, of which the following is a translation:—

“It is impossible for us adequately to express the gratitude which we feel to the Governor-General, for his having determined to continue the ancient relations which existed with the late Maharajah Runjeet Sing, and for his generosity, kindness, and mercy, in maintaining this Government.

“For the excellent advice which was given yesterday, through kindness and friendship, to the assembled Sirdars, exhorting them to unanimity, prudence, and good government, we are also most grateful. We consider this good advice as having a direct tendency to effect the re-establishment of the Government of the country. We have further to express our gratitude for arrangements having generously been made, in compliance with our solicitations, for leaving a garrison in Lahore of British troops, with Major Lawrence and other trustworthy officers, for our protection and that of the city.

“These troops will assuredly be honorably dismissed towards the Sutlej, upon a satisfactory settlement of affairs being effected within the period prescribed for their stay.

“The various acts of generosity shown by the Governor-General on the present occasion, entirely satisfy us that his Excellency will ever maintain the same magnanimous and generous policy towards this State, and that, taking compassion on the extreme youth of the Maharajah, his Excellency will maintain all those friendly relations which existed in the time of the late Maharajah Runjeet Sing.”

After the presentation by the Maharajah, of the usual offerings, the Governor-General and suite returned to camp.

## Inclosure 8 in No. 17.

*Note of the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Minister and Chiefs of the Lahore Durbar and the British Commissioners, held at the Tent of the Governor-General's Agent, on the 11th of March, 1846.*

ON the forenoon of the 11th instant, the Minister and chiefs of the Durbar attended at the tent of the Governor-General's Agent, when the following agreement was concluded, and subsequently confirmed by the Right Honorable the Governor-General:—

*Articles of Agreement concluded between the British Government and the Lahore Durbar, on the 11th of March, 1846.*

WHEREAS the Lahore Government has solicited the Governor-General to leave a British force at Lahore for the protection of the Maharajah's person and of the capital, till the re-organization of the Lahore army, according to the provisions of Article 6 of the Treaty of Lahore, dated the 9th instant: and whereas the Governor-General has, on certain conditions, consented to the measure: and whereas it is expedient that certain matters concerning the territories ceded by Articles 3 and 4 of the aforesaid Treaty, should be specifically determined, the following eight Articles of Agreement have this day been concluded between the afore-mentioned contracting parties:—

Article 1. The British Government shall leave at Lahore, till the close of the current year, A.D. 1846, such force as shall seem to the Governor-General adequate for the purpose of protecting the person of the Maharajah, and the inhabitants of the city of Lahore, during the re-organization of the Sikh army in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the Treaty of Lahore; that force to be withdrawn at any convenient time before the expiration of the year, if the object to be fulfilled shall, in the opinion of the Durbar, have been attained; but the force shall not be detained at Lahore beyond the expiration of the current year.

Article 2. The Lahore Government agrees that the force left at Lahore, for the purpose specified in the foregoing Article, shall be placed in full possession of the fort and the city of Lahore, and that the Lahore troops shall be removed from within the city. The Lahore Government engages to furnish convenient quarters for the officers and men of the said force, and to pay to the British Government all the extra expenses, in regard to the said force, which may be incurred by the British Government, in consequence of their troops being employed away from their own cantonments and in a foreign territory.

Article 3. The Lahore Government engages to apply itself immediately and earnestly to the reorganization of its army, according to the prescribed conditions, and to communicate fully with the British authorities left at Lahore, as to the progress of such reorganization, and as to the location of the troops.

Article 4. If the Lahore Government fails in the performance of the conditions of the foregoing Article, the British Government shall be at liberty to withdraw the force from Lahore, at any time before the expiration of the period specified in Article 1.

Article 5. The British Government agrees to respect the *bond fide* rights of those jagheerdars within the territories ceded by Articles 3 and 4 of the Treaty of Lahore, dated 9th instant, who were attached to the families of the late Maharajah Runjeet Sing, Kurruk Sing, and Shere Sing; and the British Government will maintain those jagheerdars in their *bond fide* possessions, during their lives.

Article 6. The Lahore Government shall receive the assistance of the British local authorities in recovering the arrears of revenue justly due to

the Lahore Government from their kardars and managers in the territories ceded by the provisions of Article 3 and 4 of the Treaty of Lahore, to the close of the Khurreef harvest of the current year, viz., 1902 of the Sumbut Bikramajeet.

Article 7. The Lahore Government shall be at liberty to remove from the forts in the territories specified in the foregoing Article, all treasure and State property, with the exception of guns. Should, however, the British Government desire to retain any part of the said property, they shall be at liberty to do so, paying for the same at a fair valuation; and the British officers shall give their assistance to the Lahore Government, in disposing on the spot of such part of the aforesaid property as the Lahore Government may not wish to remove, and the British officers may not desire to retain.

Article 8. Commissioners shall be immediately appointed by the two Governments, to settle and lay down the boundary between the two States, as defined by Article 4 of the Treaty of Lahore, dated March 9, 1846.

MAHARAJAH DHULEEP  
SING. (L.S.)  
BHAEE RAM SING. (L.S.)  
RAJAH LAL SING. (L.S.)  
SIRDAR TEJ SING. (L.S.)  
SIRDAR CHUTTER SING  
ATTAREEWALLA. (L.S.)  
SIRDAR RUNJORE SING  
MUJEETHEA. (L.S.)  
DEWAN DEENA NATH  
(L.S.)  
FAQUEER NOOROODDEEN.  
(L.S.)

H. HARDINGE. (L.S.)  
F. CURRIE.  
H. M. LAWRENCE.

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Inclosure 9 in No. 17.

*Treaty between the British Government and Maharajah Golab Sing, concluded at Umritsir, on March 16, 1846.*

TREATY between the British Government on the one part, and Maharajah Golab Sing, of Jummo, on the other, concluded, on the part of the British Government, by Frederick Currie, Esq. and Brevet Major Henry Montgomery Lawrence, acting under the orders of the Right Honorable Sir Henry Hardinge, G. C. B., one of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor-General, appointed by the Honorable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, and by Maharajah Golab Sing in person.

Article 1. The British Government transfers and makes over, for ever, in independent possession, to Maharajah Golab Sing, and the heirs male of his body, all the hilly or mountainous country, with its dependencies, situated to the eastward of the River Indus, and westward of the River Ravee, including Chumba and excluding Lahool, being part of the territory ceded to the British Government by the Lahore State, according to the provisions of Article 4 of the Treaty of Lahore, dated March 9, 1846.

Article 2. The eastern boundary of the tract transferred by the foregoing Article to Maharajah Golab Sing shall be laid down by Commissioners appointed by the British Government and Maharajah Golab Sing respectively, for that purpose, and shall be defined in a separate engagement, after survey.

Article 3. In consideration of the transfer made to him and his heirs, by the provisions of the foregoing Articles, Maharajah Golab Sing will pay to the British Government the sum of seventy-five lacs of

rupees (Nanuckshahee), fifty lacs to be paid on ratification of this Treaty, and twenty-five lacs on or before the 1st of October of the current year, A. D. 1846.

Article 4. The limits of the territories of Maharajah Golab Sing shall not be at any time changed, without the concurrence of the British Government.

Art. 5. Maharajah Golab Sing will refer to the arbitration of the British Government any disputes or questions that may arise between himself and the Government of Lahore, or any other neighbouring State, and will abide by the decision of the British Government.

Article 6. Maharajah Golab Sing engages, for himself and heirs, to join, with the whole of his military force, the British troops when employed within the hills, or in the territories adjoining his possessions.

Article 7. Maharajah Golab Sing engages never to take, or retain, in his service, any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American State, without the consent of the British Government.

Article 8. Maharajah Golab Sing engages to respect, in regard to the territory transferred to him, the provisions of Articles 5, 6, and 7, of the separate engagement between the British Government and the Lahore Durbar, dated March 11, 1846.

Article 9. The British Government will give its aid to Maharajah Golab Sing, in protecting his territories from external enemies.

Article 10. Maharajah Golab Sing acknowledges the supremacy of the British Government, and will, in token of such supremacy, present annually to the British Government, one horse, twelve perfect shawl goats of approved breed (six male and six female), and three pairs of Cashmere shawls.

This Treaty, consisting of Ten Articles, has been this day settled by Frederick Currie, Esq., and Brevet Major Henry Montgomery Lawrence, acting under the directions of the Right Honorable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., Governor-General, on the part of the British Government, and by Maharajah Golab Sing in person; and the said Treaty has been this day ratified by the seal of the Right Honorable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., Governor-General.

Done at Umritsir, this 16th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1846, corresponding with the 17th day of Rubbee-ool-awul, 1262, Hijree.

GOLAB SING. (L.S.)

H. HARDINGE. (L.S.)

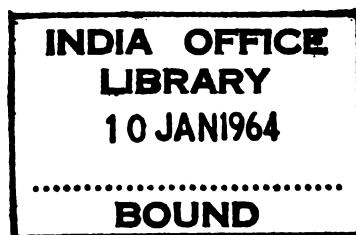
E. CURRIE.

H. M. LAWRENCE.









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